PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE AND TOOTHACHE

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1959

THE JERUSALEM POST

12 Pages

PRICE : 300 PRUTA
VOL. XXXV, No. 9338

I. & S. BEN-ZUR (INSURANCE) LTD.
JERUSALEM TEL AVIV
London Associates
Ben-Zur (London) Ltd.
Advice ★ Planning ★ Underwriting

MARGINAL COLUMN

By ARTHUR SAUL SUPER

WHEN Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, was angry this week at an article published in the "Jewish Observer", of London, he was much more justified than most public figures usually are. The "Jewish Observer" is not, as some might well suppose, an independent sensationalist newspaper out to satisfy the appetite of its editor and its readers for a new "scandal" every week. It happens to be the official organ of a very responsible Zionist body: the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland, and that body, in its turn, is largely maintained out of grants which reach it through various channels from funds contributed by Jewry towards the Keren Hayesod-Joint Palestine Appeal. Such a journal should have a sense of responsibility because what it prints must be viewed in the light of the background of the paper and taken more seriously than it would be if it were, in fact, merely a scandal sheet. But in the long run, a paper gets to be judged by its contents and not by its backers. ●

LAST week, the item which angered Dr. Goldmann, and many others who know the facts, was a piece of generalized writing designed to grind the axe of the editor's personal policy, rather than acquaint the public with the facts of a problem. In an attempt to exalt Mr. Shimon Peres or Aluf Moshe Dayan (who do not need this kind of doubtful support to give them prestige in the eyes of either the Israel or the British public) the article in question makes a sweeping attack on the whole effort made to date for the absorption of the Jews from Rumania. "There is growing anger", says the "Jewish Observer", in the country at the evident unpreparedness of the authorities principally responsible—the Jewish Agency and certain Government departments — to meet the sudden new mass arrival of immigrants." It says this has "shocked the public." "Why—it is being asked—has this possibility not been foreseen, and in part at least prepared for? . . ." In effect it fabricates contradictions between one department of the Zionist movement and another. Thus the Keren Hayesod is said to have laughed the appeal with a statement that the immigrants might have to be put into *ma'barot*. On the other hand, Mr. A. Harman is said to have expressed the view that the *ma'barot* must be liquidated and expressed the hope that the settlers might go to development areas. Now these two perfectly constant propositions are juggled by the writer to make it appear that there is confusion of thought and policy among the leaders of the absorption effort. He must know that the effort to liquidate *ma'barot*, the danger of using them again and the attempt to send immigrants to development areas are all phases of a coordinated policy. Having confused all the issues, the "Jewish Observer" then proceeds to the hackneyed phrases of the irresponsible demagogue, calling for a strong man; to cut red tape, official rivalries and jealousies.

●

THE "Jewish Observer" knows perfectly well of the Eshkol plan to move the last wave of immigration to rural and development areas. It knows perfectly well that skeleton plans for increased immigration from East Europe were prepared well in advance; so much so that the immigration loan was first mooted some months ago. But then critics of the "Jewish Observer" ilk actually said that there was no need for the money and played the plan down. The "Jewish Observer" knows that the speed of immigration from East Europe is decided not by Israel but by the governments concerned and that nevertheless everything that could be done has been done by expert and highly organized planning staffs to anticipate a sudden influx; and that the only brake on the efforts is the lack of resources. What the "Jewish Observer" apparently does not realize is that the sort of irresponsibility in which it indulges may only impede the campaign to muster the maximum of such resources.

Tel Aviv, January 30.

The President and leading members of the Cabinet and of the Knesset file past the bier of the late Knesset Speaker as it lies in state in the House chamber. To the left are the President and two Deputy Speakers, Mr. Benyamin Mintz and Dr. Nahum Nir; and the Minister of Justice, Mr. Pinhas Rosen. To the right are the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol; the Minister of Labour, Mr. Mordecai Namir; the Minister of Social Welfare, Mr. Peretz Naphtali; and the Minister of Health, Mr. Israel Barzilai. Photo by Schlesinger

General Mourning Throughout Nation

Deepfelt mourning prevailed over Israel during Thursday as the whole nation shared in the bereavement for Yosef Sprinzak, Speaker of the Knesset.

Flags were at half-mast on all public buildings, places of entertainment were closed in the evening, many meetings were cancelled and Kol Yisrael omitted all its lighter programmes.

The Cabinet held a special session at noon on Thursday in tribute to the Knesset Speaker. It made arrange-

Funeral Plans on Page 3

ments for public mourning, as distinct from the Knesset's plans.

All work will cease between 9 and 10 this morning, during the time of the funeral in Jerusalem. Schools will hold memorial services on Friday morning after which the pupils will be sent home. Kindergartens will remain open.

A special meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive, attended by members of the Zionist General Council, was held in Jerusalem.

The Chairman of the Executive, Mr. Zalman Shazar, in his eulogy, called the late Knesset Speaker one of the "leaders and voices" of the Zionist movement for scores of years. He was "clear-headed, good-humoured and open-hearted," a man who, until the day of his death was full of energy, alert and constantly making plans.

The Histadrut Central Committee held a special session on Thursday morning to pay tribute to its late leader. It decided that all Histadrut offices will close today.

The Mapai Centre has announced a week's mourning for the Party's 160,000 members. Messages of condolence have been pouring in to its offices from its branches in Israel and affiliated organizations throughout the world.

In Tel Aviv, Haifa and Beersheva, Jewish Agency workers are assembling in memorial meetings this morning (Friday).

Next Thursday, seven days after the death, a memorial meeting is to be held at the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem.

Dim-out in Tel Aviv

Tel Aviv dimmed its street and shop lights on Thursday evening as a token of mourning for Yosef Sprinzak.

When the death was announced on the 9 o'clock news on Wednesday night, many citizens went to the home of the Sprinzak family in Rehov Mapu in order to express their condolences.

In the Habimah Theatre, several Members of the Knesset were seen to leave during the interval, having been told the news. After the final curtain on O'Neill's "Touch of a Poet," Miss Hanna Rovina came up front to announce the death and the audience stood for some moments in tribute.

In Haifa, the Municipal Council stood for a minute's silence and Mayor Abba Khoushy paid a tribute.

Crowds File Past Coffin In Tribute to Sprinzak

Jerusalem Post Staff

A continuous stream of people from all walks of life, on Thursday filed past the coffin of Yosef Sprinzak, lying in state in the Chamber of the Knesset over which he had presided since its establishment 10 years ago.

The coffin was brought to the Knesset building at 8 a.m. in an army vehicle from Hadassah-Beit Hadagei Hospital. It was set in the Chamber, in the well usually occupied by the Cabinet table. The coffin was covered by a *tallit* and the national flag. The Speaker's chair and the pillars of the Chamber were draped in black as were two large flags flanking the portrait of Herzl behind the podium.

Hours before the doors of the Knesset were opened to the general public at noon, mourners gathered silently on the sidewalk across the street to pay their last respects to the veteran Zionist leader and beloved Speaker.

The brisk weather was softened by a brilliant winter sun, and the gentle wind was hardly strong enough to flutter the flags at half-mast on public buildings throughout Jerusalem.

The Nation's Leaders

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Mrs. Chana Sprinzak arrived, supported by her two sons, Yair and Amram. They were followed by the Prime Minister and other Cabinet Members; Members of the Knesset Presidium; the Chairman of the Coalition Executive, Mr. Akiva Govrin; members of the Jewish Agency Executive, the Presidium of the Zionist General Council; the Chief of Staff, Rav-Aluf Haim Laskov; the Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Yosef Nahmias; the Secretary-General of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon; and members of its Executive; the Secretary-General of Mapai and members of the Secretariat; and members of the Jerusalem Municipal Council.

Guards of honour were formed around the bier, composed of Cabinet and Deputy Speakers who relieved one another every few minutes.

The President arrived at 11.30 o'clock and his Aide placed a wreath on the coffin, which was already banked with wreaths from Government Ministries, foreign representatives, public organizations and individuals. The President shook Mrs. Sprinzak's hand and took his turn in the guard of honour.

The last guard of honour, before two members of the new Knesset guard unit took their places at the head of the bier, was composed of four cleaning women on the Knesset staff.

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann came from Rehovot to pay her respects in the late afternoon. Shortly after, some 40 members of the Jerusalem Journalists Association filed past the bier.

At noon, when the doors were opened to the public, there were several hundred persons outside. They were admitted in groups of 20 to 30, one group following another until the number of persons dwindled to a steady stream. The doors were closed at midnight. Many of the mourners put on skull caps as they entered the Chamber, others improvised head coverings out of handkerchiefs and scarves.

Schoolchildren carrying their briefcases were conspicuous during the first few hours. There was even a sprinkling of kindergarten children of three or four.

Many of the mourners, especially those arriving later in the day, were from out-of-town. They included delegations from settlements. Among the last before midnight was the Chief Chaplain Aluf-Mishneh Goren, who remained a short while beside the bier.

Goldmann Sends Condolence Message

ZURICH (INA). — Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the World Zionist Organization, has sent condolences to the Sprinzak family, to the Knesset Presidium, and to the Presidium of the World Zionist Executive. Dr. Goldmann said that "the sense of loss is deep, but we take comfort in the legacy of vision, wisdom and friendship that he has left to us. We give thanks that we live in his generation and shall be enabled to carry forward the work he began with devotion which we pray can match his."

On behalf of the Zionist movement in the U.S. the Chairman of the American Zionist Council, Rabbi Irving Miller, cabled his tribute: "Mr. Sprinzak was a Zionist from his youth and contributed greatly to the establishment of the State of Israel."

(Other Messages P. 3)

Sapir Hopes for Bond Sales in U.K. Soon

LONDON (INA). — Israel's Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. Pinhas Sapir, said here on Thursday that the last economic differences between Israel and Britain had been ironed out with the purchase of the Haifa oil refineries and installations. He expressed his confidence that the U.K. would authorize the sale of Israel Bonds in the not too distant future.

Mr. Sapir, who is in London to attend the annual dinner of the British Technion Committee, told a press conference that Anglo-Israel trade relations were "satisfactory, cordial and mutually profitable."

During the day Mr. Sapir discussed general trade relations for 40 minutes with the President of the Board of Trade, Sir David Eccles. He was accompanied by Ambassador Eliahu Elath.

IKE TO VISIT NEW MEXICAN PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Eisenhower is to go to Acapulco, Mexico to hold informal talks on February 19-20 with Mexico's new President, Mr. Adolfo Lopez Mateos.

French Forces Rushed to Major Battle in Algeria

ALGIERS (Reuter).—French reinforcements are being rushed to a battle still raging between French forces and a 200-strong insurgent band near Tenes, west of Algiers, official sources reported on Thursday.

More than 300 insurgents have been killed and French losses are given as 28.

In one of the heaviest day's fighting in the four-year-old war, insurgents on Wednesday launched a new drive in the Constantine area of Eastern Algeria, cutting telephone lines to the coast.

One person was reported killed when a mine exploded beneath a train between Setif and Beroj in Eastern Algeria derailing seven carriages.

A military spokesman said that 88 insurgents were killed in a battle near Aumale, south-east of Algiers, and 75 were killed as they tried to cross the electrified barrage along the Algerian-Tunisian frontier near Guenza.

The spokesman also said that 15,000 troops of the Algerian insurgent army were stationed on Tunisian soil.

Special Drive Opened Against Cypriot Rebels

NICOSIA (Reuter/— Troops in an anti-EOKA drive in north-east Cyprus are using entirely new methods devised by their Director of Operations, General Darling, according to reliable reports reaching here on Thursday.

The authorities have imposed an information blackout on the operation and have so far described it as intensive patrols, mainly for training. But usually well-informed quarters said about 300 vehicles and a dozen helicopters and light aircraft were helping more than 1,000 men in the operation.

In Britain, a Conservative M.P., Mr. William Yates, tried unsuccessfully on Thursday to force an emergency Commons debate on Cyprus.

He called for what he termed "the re-opening of operations in the island." Mr. Yates said this was being done at a time when urgent efforts were being made to obtain permanent peace.

The Leader of the House, Mr. R. A. Butler, later interrupted a debate to say that a Government statement would be made during the evening.

U.N. Observers Say Syria Guilty

Post Diplomatic Correspondent

When the Security Council meets this afternoon on Israel's complaint of Syrian border violations, Ambassador Abba Eban will be able to present it with the report of U.N. Observers which showed that the Lehavot Habashan herdsman, Ya'acov Nir, was killed 200 metres inside Israel territory. The U.N. report was received by the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday.

It was the ambush and murder of Nir last Friday that prompted Israel to call the Security Council, although Mr. Eban will also bring up some two score other acts of Syrian agression since the Council discussed the Syrian shelling of Hula villages at the beginning of December.

Mr. Eban has in the past few days been busy conferring with the principals of various delegations in an attempt to convince them that a mere airing of the complaint is insufficient. Israel feels that only a clear directive from the U.N. to the U.A.R. Government, instructing it to desist from such provocations, can save the situation.

Nevertheless it is feared in Jerusalem that no real decision will emerge from the discussion, and that the Council President, who from Sunday will be the Acting Chief Soviet delegate, Mr. Arkadev, will merely sum up the feelings of the members, which will most likely be that both sides should exercise restraint.

INA reports that the Israel Ambassador in London, Mr. Eliahu Eilath, and the Minister in Washington, Mr. Ya'acov Herzog, on Thursday discussed the complaint during calls at the Foreign Office and the State Department, respectively.

The U.N. report on the Jordanian murder of an Israel soldier on the Israel side of Mandelbaum Gate last Monday has not yet been received in Jerusalem, but it is expected to confirm Israel's charge.

SYRIANS FIRE ON GONEN

TIBERIAS. — Syrian soldiers fired from their fortified positions on the frontier at midday on Thursday. Their target this time was the cattle of Kibbutz Gonen which were grazing in the pasture area near the frontier.

The herdsmen returned the fire. No one was hurt in the exchange which lasted for nearly an hour.

Tunisia Urges Jews To Help Economy

TUNIS (UPI). — President Habib Bourguiba on Thursday told Tunisia's Jews and "even Frenchmen" to help in the economic struggle that has followed Tunisia's refusal to devalue her franc.

Tunisia and Morocco refused to follow France's action when she devalued her currency a month ago, although they remained in the franc zone.

This has thrown both countries into trade difficulties. France remains their main customer and supplier, but imports from France are now 17.5 per cent cheaper and exports to France the same percentage dearer.

President Bourguiba addressed his appeal to all capitalists and businessmen, and especially to the Jews of Tunisia.

Two years ago Morocco severely restricted immigration of Jews to Israel on grounds that they were too important an economic element. Tunisia has taken no such step.

Monaco Constitution Suspended by Rainier

MONACO (Reuter). — Prince Rainier of Monaco announced in a broadcast on Thursday that he was suspending the Constitution, thus automatically suspending the National Council (Parliament) and the Municipal Council of the postage-stamp state on the Mediterranean.

The powers of the National Council will be handed to the State Council (Government).

Most Members of Parliament support a change in Prince Rainier's status, making him a constitutional monarch bound to respect the laws of Parliament, rather than an absolute ruler.

U.S. to Give Food for Peace'

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — President Eisenhower told Congress on Thursday that the U.S. had built up enormous farm surpluses, and was mooting a plan to use such stocks for the benefit of friendly nations in a "food for peace" scheme. He did not elaborate.

In his annual "farm message," Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to approve smaller and more flexible farm subsidies to replace the present system of rigid price supports which has built up enormous and costly farm surpluses in Government hands.

"The price support and production control programme has not worked," he said. Despite efforts to restrict production, surplus stocks were increasing rather than diminishing.

"We already hold such large stocks of wheat that if not one bushel of the oncoming crop were harvested we would still have more than enough for domestic use, export sales, foreign donation and needed carryover for an entire year," he added.

Gromyko Warns: Action If No Accord on Germany

Malenkov-Bulganin Group May Be Charged at Party Congress

MOSCOW (UPI). — A top Soviet Communist party leader demanded on Thursday that disgraced ex-Premiers Georgi Malenkov and Nikolai Bulganin be called to account before the current party Congress, along with their "anti-party" cohorts.

The proposals made it likely that one or more of the "clique," which includes ex-Foreign Minister Molotov, would be haled to a personal hearing by the Party's supreme authority.

Ivan V. Spridinov, rising leader of the Leningrad Communist Party, put the demand at Thursday morning's third session of the 21st Party Congress. He attacked the "paltry and treacherous" conspiracy of Bulganin, Malenkov, Molotov, former Presidium member Lazar Kaganovich and former Foreign Minister D. Shepilov.

A particular onus was on Bulganin, last to be linked with the anti-party clique. After he appeared before the Party Central Committee last month, members accused him of failing to tell the full truth in his confessions and of being a double-dealer. Demands were made that he "come clean." It seemed possible that opportunity would be taken of the present Party Congress, the first since February 1956, to air final confessions.

It was not considered likely, however, that any further legal proceedings would be taken against the clique. Party chief Nikita Khrushchev's speech on Tuesday was emphatic in stressing the complete cessation of political arrests.

Technically Bulganin is still a member of the Central Committee. The other members of the clique lost this distinction at the time of their disgrace in June, 1957 — but are still listed as rank-and-file party members.

None was elected a delegate to the Congress, whose 1,330 member roll includes practically anybody of any standing in the party.

The accent at Thursday's session was on support from Russia's allies. Hungarian Party chief Janos Kadar expressed gratitude for the "brotherly assistance" given by the U.S.S.R. at the time of the 1956 uprising, while East German Party leader Walter Ulbricht seconded Mr. Khrushchev's restatement of proposals on Germany.

'Ruhr Is Nearer Than the Moon'

MOSCOW (Reuter).—Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told the 21st Communist Party Congress on Thursday that "the most important international question today is the necessity of concluding a German peace treaty and abolishing the occupation regime in Berlin.

"It is to be regretted therefore that West German Chancellor Dr. Adenauer is always the first to reject any Soviet proposal aiming at the easing of international tension," he said, according to Tass.

Western non-Communist correspondents were not admitted to the session, though they were allowed to attend the opening on Tuesday.

"The Government leaders of the West German Federal Republic do not seem capable of a sober appraisal of the international situation," Mr. Gromyko said.

No Security

"They should understand at last that the Western German population would not feel secure if atomic weapons bases were established there.

"The distance between the Soviet Union and the remotest German localities is so much shorter than that to the moon."

Mr. Gromyko continued: "The last few years have shown a growing chasm between the foreign policies of the capitalist and the socialist systems.

"The bourgeois leaders reject all our peaceful overtures. They organize new military blocs, set up military bases, do not stop tests of nuclear weapons. This aggressive course of imperialist policy is a reflection on the still undying hope of some hot-heads that it would be possible to put back the clocks of history."

Ready to Agree

Tass quoted Mr. Gromyko as saying further that the U.S.S.R. is ready even today to reach an agreement on the German question.

But if such an agreement is not reached, the U.S.S.R. in conjunction with other socialist states will look for other ways of solving this problem.

The same applies to the Berlin question. If there is no agreed solution, for which the U.S.S.R. is sincerely striving, the U.S.S.R. in agreement with the (East) German Democratic Republic will take the steps which are known. Let no one make a mistake on this score.

Khrushchev Statement 'Tough', Says U.S.

WASHINGTON (Reuter). — The State Department said on Thursday that Premier Khrushchev's address to the Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow on Tuesday appeared to be "a tough and uncompromising statement" of familiar Soviet foreign policy positions.

American I.C.B.M. Unit Ready by July

WASHINGTON (UPI). — Defence Secretary Neil McElroy revealed on Thursday that the U.S. will have a full squadron of intercontinental ballistic missiles ready to fire from America's west coast by next July. A full squadron is expected to include 10 of the 5,500-mile Atlas ICBM's.

Mr. McElroy told a full-scale Senate missile investigating inquiry that they will be located at Camp Cook — presumably at Vandenberg Air Force Base, which was created from part of Camp Cook, north of Los Angeles.

Mr. McElroy also revealed that there has been "some sacrifice in the range" of the Navy's Polaris missile in order to speed its development. He refused to confirm a statement that the Polaris' range is now to be 800 to 1,000 miles, instead of 1,500 miles as originally scheduled, saying the information was classified. He did say, however, that the U.S. will have submarines "fully loaded" with Polaris missiles by the autumn of 1960.

Under further questioning, he conceded that Russia has an ICBM more powerful than any produced by the U.S. He said this helps the Russians in outer space experiments but not in missile strength, because the U.S. Atlas has "adequate thrust" to reach any target. He also insisted that the Polaris will have "adequate range to reach any target that would be assigned to it."

Big E-W Parley In April Seen Likely

LONDON (UPI). — Britain and West Germany on Thursday began consultations which may pave the way for a major East-West conference in Geneva in April.

Foreign Secretary Selwyn Lloyd conferred with an envoy of the Federal German Chancellor, Konrad Adenauer, on the projected Western reply to Russia's latest proposals on Berlin and a peace treaty conference.

At the same time, the Foreign Office announced that the head of its Western Department, Patrick Hancock, will leave on Sunday for Washington to participate in the four-power talks scheduled to open next Tuesday. Representatives of the U.S., Britain, France and Western Germany will then begin to draft a reply to the Soviet proposals which, after consultation with the NATO allies, may be readied for dispatch to Moscow during the latter part of next month.

Complete official silence has so far been maintained on the Western ideas for the projected reply to Moscow. But authoritative diplomatic sources say the West is expected to propose to the Kremlin a Foreign Ministers meeting of the U.S., Britain, France and Russia in Geneva late in April.

Russia Cuts Trade With Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (Reuter). — Yugoslav trade with the Soviet Union will be reduced by $18m. to $108m. in 1959 under a trade pact announced on Thursday. It reverses a three-year trend of increased trade.

The trade cut is believed to be a direct result of Moscow's campaign against Yugoslav "revisionism."

Yugoslav sources said that the Belgrade Government's negotiators encountered difficulties during six weeks of hard bargaining with the Russians who insisted on obtaining various exports for which Yugoslavia usually has a good market in Western countries.

Cold Outside?

Then serve your guests a warm welcome

Instructions for Hot Punch

3 glasses Port wine (Carmel Oriental), 1 glass Brandy Extra Fine, 1 glass water, 1 glass sugar, 3 sticks cinnamon, 20 cloves, 2 lemons, 12 allspice leaves.

Boil the water together with allspice leaves and sugar for 5 minutes. Cut the lemon and insert the aromatic cloves into each section — soak the lemon halves and cloves in boiled mixture for ½ hour. Then add the wine and brandy—bring to boiling point. Serve hot in punch cups.

Sufficient for 10 servings.

Clip above recipe and save for your next party.

CARMEL ORIENTAL

The Board of Governors
Administration,
Scientific Committee,
Scientific Council
and Staff
of the
WEIZMANN INSTITUTE and the
DANIEL SIEFF RESEARCH INSTITUTE
mourn the death of

YOSEF SPRINZAK

Speaker of the Knesset
close friend of the late Dr. Chaim Weizmann and
Member of the Board of Governors of the Institute since 1946

THE PRESIDENT, EXECUTIVE AND FEDERATIONS OF

WIZO

in Israel and the world over
deeply mourn the loss of

YOSEF SPRINZAK

To Dr. YAIR SPRINZAK
We all mourn with you the death
of your illustrious father

YOSEF SPRINZAK

Speaker of the KNESSET

The ADMINISTRATION,
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE,
SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL
and STAFF of the
Weizmann Institute of Science
and the
Daniel Sieff Research Institute

The Eliezer Kaplan
School of Economics and Social Sciences
THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY
is deeply grieved by the passing away of

YOSEF SPRINZAK

one of the founders of the School

The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
mourns the passing away of

YOSEF SPRINZAK

Social & Personal

The Austrian Minister and Mrs. Lustgmayer, accompanied by the Commercial Delegate, Mr. Katz, were received yesterday by the Citrus Marketing Board and visited citrus groves and packing houses.

Dr. R. Bachi, Pro-Rector and Professor of Statistics and Demography at Hebrew University, was guest of honour at a birthday reception on Wednesday at the home of the University President, Dr. B. Mazar, on the occasion of his 65th anniversary. Visitors on Thursday at the Hebrew University included Dr. Richard Brauer, Professor of Mathematics at Harvard University, and Mrs. Brauer; and Dr. Goh Kee Swee, member of the Executive Committee of the People's Action Party of Singapore.

U Tin Maung Gyi, Charge d'Affaires of the Burmese Embassy, will be the guest speaker at the luncheon of the Tel Aviv Commercial and Industrial Club at 1 p.m. today. His topic is "Trade Relations with Burma."

BIRTH

KOIFMAN — To Anita and Leon Koifman, a daughter, Dinah. Paris, January 28, 1959.

U.S. Picking Astronauts

NEW YORK (Reuter). — A total of 110 Americans have been selected as potential candidates for the first attempt to fly into outer space and orbit the earth, Mr. Keith Glennan, head of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, has announced in New York.

Mr. Glennan, who heads NASA, a recently formed Government agency which coordinates civilian space projects, said in a talk prepared for delivery to the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences in New York that the list would be reduced to 12 men by the end of March.

He said volunteers for this American outer space flight would be known as "Mercury astronauts." The U.S. manned satellite project is known as "Project Mercury."

Moscow Urges Joint Exploration of Space

LONDON (Reuter). — Moscow Radio said on Tuesday that the problem of outer space would be overcome sooner and better if several countries, especially Russia and the U.S., pooled their material and intellectual resources.

It would be a big help, the radio added, if the whole world cooperated, not only in the scientific work but in bearing the cost.

Considering how long space flights would take, it went on, it now appears wisest to use a whole expedition of several dozen space ships rather than just one.

One ship could not carry all the equipment that would be required, and extra ships would be needed in case of some serious accident.

J'lem Rotarians Mark Robert Burns' Birth

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The 200th anniversary of the birth of the bard of Scotland, Robert Burns, was marked in Jerusalem this week at the meeting of the Jerusalem Rotary Club when the Rev. W. Gardiner Scott, minister of St. Andrews Church, toasted the Rotary Club of Ayr, where Burns was born.

Mr. Scott pointed out that Burns was "a great poet, humanist and internationalist" and illustrated his point with the lines:

Then let us pray
That come what may,
As come it will for a'
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brothers be forever.

The lines were from Burns' poem, "A Man's a Man for A' That."

Another phase of the observance was held in St. Andrews Hospice, where some 20 persons gathered to sing Burns' songs and hear Mr. Scott recite "Tam O'Shanter."

Burns was born on Jan. 25, 1759.

Medical School Names 10 to Teaching Staff

Ten appointments to its staff were announced on Wednesday by the Hebrew University-Hadassah Medical School in Jerusalem.

They were Dr. M. Makin, Lecturer in Orthopedic Surgery; Dr. D. Ehrlich, Clinical Lecturer in Surgery; Dr. B. Gellel, Clinical Lecturer in Pathology; Dr. Y. Munk, Clinical Lecturer in Roentgenology; Dr. Z. Polishuk, Clinical Lecturer in Gynaecology and Obstetrics; Dr. Edith Kovoudjisky, Instructor in Dentistry; Dr. S. Rosenberg, Instructor in Medicine; Dr. D. Berr, Instructor in Gynaecology and Obstetrics; Dr. F. Tiberjn, Instructor in Neurosurgery; and Dr. T. Wisnitzer, Instructor in Surgery.

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Opera House
1 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
MADAME BUTTERFLY
with Mihlitz Seanhara
Tomorrow, Jan. 31
Mon., Feb. 2 Wed. Feb. 4
All perfs. start at 8.30 p.m.
FLEDERMAUS
Sun., Feb. 1, 3.30 p.m.
NABUCCO
Tues. Feb. 3, 8.30 p.m.
Tickets at the Box Office
10-1, 4-6. Tel. 37321

Burmese-Israel Trade Talks Cover $30m., Envoy Says

TEL AVIV. — Present trade talks between Israel and Burma, if successful, will cover about $30m., Mr. Tin Maung Gyi, the Burmese Charge d'Affaires, said in an interview with *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

The Burmese envoy stressed that political and diplomatic relations cannot be complete unless followed up by trade and cultural ties. To that end Burma, as a newly liberated country, would always have a special understanding of the needs and problems of countries in a similar situation.

This view was a prime factor in the programme to develop commercial relations on a mutual interest basis, acting as an example Burma's intention to set up a tire manufacturing plant.

"All other consideration — such as price and quality — being equal, we would probably be inclined to award the contract to a country like Israel just because it was a small country and because smaller nations should help each other," he stated.

Expands Shipping

Burma was maturing plans for expanding her merchant marine, said Mr. Gyi. Two ocean-going vessels had been acquired, and a new company was being formed with Eim men directing its fortunes and training a cadre of Burmese to take over from them. Burma's merchant marine now sailed to Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan.

The new set-up should enable the country to expand its merchant marine links to the Western world. If so, Burmese ships would certainly visit Israel, using the port of Eilat, he pointed out.

An Israel delegation was now negotiating far-reaching trade agreements with Burma, Mr. Gyi said, but he expressed the preference that details be published by the Israel authorities. He did indicate, however, that the pacts would cover housing, cement and potash, and would include Israel participation in setting up Burmese companies for production in Burma.

Some 500,000 yards of nylon ,rayon and textile goods have been purchased from Israel, which is also supplying uniforms for Burmese police. Another big field of trade was in irrigation supplies. These included steel pipes for water, of from six to 72 inches, hydrants, meters, and manholes.

Kupat Holim Warns Satisfied Members

TEL AVIV. — Even Kupat Holim patients who are satisfied with the service they are receiving must register their choice of a family doctor now that Kupat Holim is changing its methods of work. Otherwise they may find themselves without a physician to whom they can refer for treatment, Kupat Holim has announced.

S.E. Asia Students Invited to Israel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A proposal for two students from Asia to come to Israel to study the running of student projects was approved by the World University Service at its Southeast Asia Workshop Conference recently.

The invitation was submitted by an Israel representative of the Service, Mr. Eli Ben-Israel, a Hebrew University law graduate and director of its students' Duplicating Project in Jerusalem. The students have yet to be chosen, though one will probably come from India. The conference was held in Madras from December 18 to January 5.

Mr. Ben-Israel said that his invitation to Asian students was met with loud applause. Other delegates said they would suggest the idea to their respective branches.

The 48-delegate conference was attended by India, Pakistan, Burma, Ceylon, Thailand, South Vietnam, Philippines and Indonesia, with experts from Sweden, the U.S., West Germany, and Israel participating.

Mr. Ben-Israel delivered one of four introductory addresses on the role and responsibility of different elements of the University. Mr. Ben-Israel noted the close friendship of the Pakistani and Indonesian delegates.

The World University Service has its headquarters in Geneva. This was its first conference of this nature.

Hebrew U. Gets New U.S. Grants

Research grants of over $100,000 have been awarded to Hebrew University scientists by the European Office of Air Research and Development of the U.S. Air Force, the University announced on Thursday. A U.S.A.F. delegation which inspected research projects earlier in the week concluded the contract.

The grants include funds for the continuation of some projects, and the initiation of new ones. In addition, discussions were held with other Hebrew University scientists on still other research projects.

The U.S.A.F. is also subsidizing research at the Technion and the Weizmann Institute.

Where to go

TODAY

• **Meet the Israeli :** — Tourists invited to meet Israelis at home. Information at Government Tourist Office, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Zoo:**— Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, 8-3.30. Tomorrow, 9-6.

• **Exhibitions:** — Permanent exhibition of antiquities. Special Exhibition. New excavations at Kabri, Roglin, Kfar Truman and Ruhama. Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, 9-1; Tomorrow, 10-1.

Permanent exhibition of Jewish ceremonial art. Expressionism. UNESCO Travelling Exhibition of Watercolours (reproductions). Archaeological pieces. Samples of primitive sculpture. Bezalel Museum, 9-1; Tomorrow, 10-1.

Exhibition by David Witman, Abraham Nesatti, and Nahum Koch. Artists' House, 10-1; 4-6. Hedva Lifshits-Tessler: gouaches, watercolours and drawings. Paintings by 10 Israel Artists. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon Ave. Today: 10-1; 3-6. Tomorrow 10-2.

• **Meet Jerusalem Artists:**— Tonight and tomorrow night Tourists and members only. Artists' House, 9.30 p.m.

• **Film Shows:** — Israel Films daily, 11.30 a.m. Keren Hayesood Hall.

• **Tours:**— Hebrew University conducted tour in English, daily at 12 noon, New University Campus. Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting at 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Strauss Health Centre.

• **Recorded Concert:**— Music to Inspire (with background scenes of Negev). Beethoven, Prometeus Overture, Op. 43, Tchaikovsky, Nutcracker Suite, Op. 71a; Dvorak, Symphony No. 4 in G Major, Op. 88. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 8.30 p.m.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibitions:**— Contemporary Art from Museum collection. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion of the Tel Aviv Museum, 10-1; Tomorrow, 8-9.

KING DAVID HOTEL
JERUSALEM
A Pleasant Evening
at the
—King David Bar—
with the famed
Willi Haas Trio
Reasonable Prices

Ya'acov Agam "Paintings in Movement—Transformable Paintings," Tel Aviv Museum. Today and Tomorrow, 10-1.

• **Z.O.A. House:**— Tourist Service 8 a.m.—9 p.m. daily.

• **Tourist Service:**— Visit Hadassah Club, 89 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 28239.

Wise Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon. Tel. 26825. 8 a.m.-3 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens:** — Open between 8 a.m.—5 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Service:**— Hadassah Club, Youth Aliyah Offices, 32 Rehov Hehalutz, Tel. 67958.

• **Exhibitions:** — Consumer Goods Exhibition: Plastic Products. Industrial Design Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot Haifa, 10-1; 4-7.

• **Lecture:**— Dr. F. Schiff on: "Wall Paintings of the Synagogue of Dura-Europos," with slides. Municipal Museum, Town Hall, 8.30 p.m.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM

• **Music Programme:**— Saturday Music Hour with Organ and recording of Schubert's Quintet in C Major, Op. 163. Public welcome. Y.M.C.A. 10.30 a.m.

• **Exhibitions:**— Paintings by Z. Schreter (Persia). Opening by M.J. Arial, President of Israel-France Friendship League, at 11 a.m. Artists' House.

• **Lecture:**— Deputy Mayor Dr. P. Jacobi on "Impression of a Trip to Rome, America, and Spain:" Beit Ha'am, 11 a.m.

• **Chamber Music:**— Saturday concert No. 5. Leib, Haas, Rouslaar, Yellin, Sachs, play works by Rameau, Haydn, Telemann, Purcell, Couperin (le Grand). Beit Hillel, 4 Rehov Balfour, 8.30.

TEL AVIV

• **Exhibition:**— Oils, gouaches by Yehuda Rasgour, Artists' Pavilion, 9 Rehov Alharizi, opening 11 a.m. Modern Art in Israel. Artists' Gallery, Beit Hamlin, 36 Rehov Weizmann, 10-1.

• **Z.O.A. House:**— Israel Folk Singing, 8 p.m.

• **Theatre:**— Oboe: "The Black Sabbath," 8.30.

• **Concerts:**— Chamber music for two flutes, piano and bassoon by Bach, Telemann, Handel, Haydn, Hindemith. Museum (Beth Ussishkin). 8.30 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:**— Paintings by Sarah Glikaman-Faitlowics and Stefan Alexander. Opening by Dr. F. Schiff at 11 a.m. Open daily except Fridays, 10-1, 4-7. Artists' House, 24 U.N.O. Ave.

Exhibition of Ceramics by Gertrude and Otto Natzler from the U.S.A. Closing tonight at 9. 2nd floor:— Oil paintings by Shmuel Bonneh. Monthly exhibit: "The Bird of the Soul" by Alice Arbel. Municipal Museum, Town Hall. 10-1, 4-7.

COMING EVENTS

ISRAEL NATIONAL OPERA

Sat. Jan. 31, "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

Sun. Feb. 1, "Fledermaus," 3.30

Mon. Feb. 2, "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

Tues. Feb. 3, "Nabucco," 8.30.

Wed. Feb. 4, "Madame Butterfly," 8.30.

Doubts on Soviet Economic Goals

LONDON (UPI). — Europe's press on Wednesday greeted Premier Khrushchev's economic goals with scepticism but they tempered it with praise for Russia's genuine achievements. Most papers gave his speech, delivered at Tuesday's opening of the Soviet Party Congress, far more prominence than they did President Eisenhower's State of the Union message last week.

Government officials in European capitals were studying the speech but they were not commenting at present. Political observers said the speech showed Premier Khrushchev had put himself confidently on the pedestal from which he so boldly removed Stalin less than three years ago. His supreme self-confidence was held to reflect his victory over his political opponents.

West German sources said Mr. Khrushchev did not retreat in any degree in his speech from his previous positions on Berlin and Germany, although they believed that some kind of Big Four negotiations on this issue will take place soon.

In Washington, U.S. officials said Russia stands a good chance of overtaking the U.S. economically, but not in the 12 years predicted by Premier Khrushchev.

(UNA, AFP)

Britain Presses For Jordan Data

LONDON (Reuter). — The British Foreign Office is pressing Jordan to account for British subsidies paid to the Hashemite Kingdom in the years 1955-56 and 1956-57, the British Comptroller and Auditor General Sir Edmund Compton stated in his preface to the annual civil estimates published in London Wednesday.

Sir Edmund said statements of account of the British aid to Jordan received by the Foreign Office for the two years in question do not detail expenditures.

Consequently "they are inadequate as evidence that the assistance provided was expended for the purpose for which the issues were made," he said.

Compton added that he understood the Foreign Office are pressing for all the additional information required.

British subsidies to Jordan amounted to £8,958,000 in 1955-56 and to £8,308,951 in 1956-57, up to February 1957 the British Auditor General reported. The subsidy payments then ceased on the termination of the Anglo-Jordan Friendship Treaty of 1948.

WINNER. — General George Marshall, former U.S. Secretary of State, was named in Aachen, West Germany, on Wednesday night as the latest winner of the Charlemagne Prize — an annual award by the town of Aachen for outstanding work for Europe. Gen. Marshall was author of the European Recovery Plan which bore his name.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins Jerusalem 4.34
Tel Aviv: 4.52
Haifa: 4.43

tonight and ends Jerusalem 5.30
Tel Aviv: 5.48
Haifa: 5.49

tomorrow.

Portion: Yitro, Shmot 18, 1 — 20, 26

Haftarah Yeshayahu 6, 1—7, 6: 9, 5—6

JERUSALEM

Yeshurun Synagogue: Tonight: Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit: 5.05 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 4.30 p.m. Arvit, 5.45 p.m.

Hechal Shlomo: Tonight: 4.45 p.m. Tomorrow: 8.00 a.m.

Ezrat Y'Hudim (Gan Rehavia): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Italian Synagogue (Hillel St.): Tonight: 4.55 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m.

Mount Zion Synagogue: Shahrit, 8.15 a.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im: Beit Hehalutzot, 16 Ibn Gvirol. Tonight: 5.00 p.m.

TEL AVIV

Tiferet Zvi Congregation (9 Herman Cohen St.) Tonight: 4.30 p.m. Tomorrow morning: 8.30 a.m. Cantor: Leib Glantz.

Beit Israel (98 Rehov Dizengoff): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

Ohel Shivat Zion (67 Rehov Ben Yehuda): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 & 8.15 a.m. Minha, 4.50 p.m.

Beit Hamidrash (6 Rehov Nathan Strauss): Tonight: 5.00 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.00 a.m. Minha, 5.00 p.m.

Hugim Lehithadshut Hahayim Hadati'im (Keren Eli) Hall, 15 Shlomo Hamelech St.) Tonight: 5.30 p.m.

HAIFA

Meriah Congregation (25 Eliyat Sefer St., Ahuza): Shabbat: Shahrit, 9.30 a.m.

RAMAT GAN

Hatchia Synagogue: Tonight: 5.15 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit 8 a.m.; Minha, 5.00 p.m., Arvit, 5.45 p.m.

Shilo Synagogue (Ohel Jacob Gymnasium): Tonight: 5.10 p.m. Tomorrow: Shahrit, 8.30 a.m.

HAIFA CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY
Beit Harofe
Sat., January 31, 1959,
at 9 p.m. sharp (not 8.30)
THE NEW ISRAEL STRING QUARTET
(A. Tal, M. Yuval, D. Benjamini, Y. Menes) and Yenah Bitlinger — Clarinet
PROGRAMME:
Schubert: String Quartet in B-flat, op. 125, No. 1; Reger: Clarinet Quintet; Beethoven: String Quartet in F-minor, op. 95.

Haifa Development Authority Not Budging on Key-Money

By YA'ACOV ARDON, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Development Authority, an affiliate of the Finance Ministry and by far the largest landlord in this city — it owns four out of every ten houses — is suing dozens of its poorest tenants for eviction because it cannot act against the former occupants who owe it key money.

The former tenants, to whom the present tenants paid key money, failed to turn over one-third to the Authority, turning their successors into "illegal occupants."

Scores of family men who have many mouths to feed, and earn little to feed them with, have moved into one and two-room flats in the lower town. Many of these flats are of the slum type or not far above it. Separate kitchen or washroom facilities are the exception. Often several tenants share one kitchen and bathroom.

Not Paying 'Third'

Either because of genuine ignorance or more often in the hope of "getting by", many tenants did not obtain the approval of the Authority for their taking over from the former tenants who would thereby have had to pay to the Authority the one-third of the key-money which it has the right to collect whenever its property changes hands. The Development Authority, strict when it comes to the collection of what is due to it, is now suing for eviction orders. The Authority is more lenient where its own legal and financial obligations are concerned. Speakers of both the City Council coalition, including the Mayor and Deputy Mayor, and of the opposition publicly charged the Development Authority with failure to pay the city taxes to the tune of over IL2m., more than 10 per cent of Haifa's annual household budget.

Disregards Law

When the law on air raid shelters of 1956 obliged every private landlord and his tenants to pay jointly for this precaution, the only landlord in Haifa to disregard the law was the Development Authority. Most of these houses are in the central Lower Town area. The authority's non-compliance is still a subject of litigation.

When several eviction cases came up before the Chief Magistrate, Mrs. Miriam Verilinsky, she was as much impressed by the "letter-of-the-law" attitude of Authority officials as the tales of woe told by the tearful defendants.

An Authority representative told the Magistrate, "We know it's hard on them. But what can we do if that's the law? We simply have no right to take into account the social status of our tenants."

Mrs. Verilinsky adjourned some of the hearings, involving flagrant cases of hardship. In others she gave the tenants long periods to pay their debts in easy instalments.

New Locust Danger Due Next Month

A warning that there will be a serious invasion of locusts next month was sounded on Thursday by Mr. Gideon Cohen, head of the Plant Protection Department.

He said that the invaders will come from Jordan and Saudi Arabia and will consist of yellow-coloured, adult insects. These will come to lay eggs here and present a particular danger, being of the voracious type which devour anything green.

Settlements were warned to keep a particularly sharp lookout for the pests and to inform the Plant Protection Department of their presence as soon as spotted.

A new swarm of locusts settled on Tuesday evening in the vicinity of Beit Alpha, in the eastern part of the Jezreel Valley. Because of the prevailing gusty winds it was impossible to spray them from the air and the operation was carried out by ground crews. Part of the swarm was destroyed but a section flew off and is being hunted by extermination squads.

Mr. Cohen announced that the Department now has eight spraying machines and 20 men standing by for any emergency. Other mobile groups equipped with sprayers are moving about the country to watch for any possible invasion.

3 Runaways Home; Girl Still Missing

BEERSHEBA. — Three of the four children who ran away from their homes here Tuesday, returned Thursday morning. The three, boys between the ages of 13 and 15 years, told police they went to Rehovot for a visit.

The quartet all attend a local school for neglected children.

The missing member of the trip, Rachel Azulai, 13, remained in Rehovot, they said. Police believed she may be hiding with relatives.

Agron Sees Wagner

NEW YORK. — Mayor Gershon Agron of Jerusalem on Wednesday morning was received by Mayor Robert Wagner, returning a visit made by the latter some years ago.

Mr. Agron was scheduled later to be present at the installing of officers of the American Trade Union Council whose Honorary Chairmen include Mr. George Meany and Mr. Walter Reuther. The Jerusalem Mayor is here on a tour for the Histadrut Appeal.

Police Probe Nazi Riot at Ghetto Play

BERLIN (INA). — West German police have opened an investigation into the serious incident which occurred Monday night at the Congress Hall Theatre, where a pro-Jewish play, "The Chronicles of the Warsaw Ghetto," by Thomas Harlan, son of Nazi producer Veit Harlan, was performed.

A gang of young people, probably neo-Nazis, had occupied the entire, second and third rows in the theatre although the performance was given in aid of a Socialist youth organization.

Seven demonstrators arrested for their part in the savage demonstration have since been released.

Olmedo Clinches Aussie Crown

ADELAIDE. — Peruvian-born American Davis Cup star, Alex Olmedo, won the Australian men's singles tennis championship, when he defeated Neale Fraser, of Australia, 6-1, 6-2, 3-6, 6-3, in the final.

The women's singles title went to Mary Reitano, Australia, who beat Renee Schuurman, South Africa, 6-2, 6-3, in the final.

Bob Mark (Australia) and Sandra Reynolds (S. Africa) beat Rod Laver (Australia) and Renee Schuurman (S. Africa), 4-6, 13-11, 6-1, in the mixed doubles final.

Eare Buchholz (U.S.) took the men's junior title, by beating Australia's Martin Mulligan, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3 in the final.

WEATHER. — Thieves who stole a rain gauge and other weather forecasting instruments in Dublin on Tuesday left a note saying "We are taking your instruments because your forecasts are of no use."

Study Groups in Anthroposophy
Hebrew and German. Those interested in participating are requested to write to: No. 4573, P.O.B. 1126, Tel Aviv.

Taimanov Still Ahead In USSR Chess Play

Results in Wednesday's 12th round in the U.S.S.R. chess championship series at Tbilisi, Georgia, were:

Petrosnian beat Gufeld, Thal beat Bronstein, Kholmov beat Krogius, Geller beat Furman, Yuchtman beat Nikitin, and Polugayevsky beat Spassky.

Taimanov drew with Korchnoi.

Taimanov is still leading with eight points out of 12 possible. However, Petrosnian with 7.5 points and two adjourned games, as well as to play, can still catch up or even pass him. Spassky, with 7 points, also has one Thal with the same number of points and one game still game to play.

Haifa Maccabi Away To Ramat Gan Hap.

By KEITH BEECHER

National League leaders, Haifa Maccabi, play away, to Ramat Gan Hapoel Saturday as nearest rivals, Haifa Hapoel, Petah Tikva Hapoel and Tel Aviv Maccabi are all at home. The former take on Jaffa Maccabi, while the Petah Tikva and Tel Aviv men are both engaged in local "derbies," against their Maccabi and Hapoel townsmates respectively, which should draw the crowds.

The Ramat Gan men have moved up into fifth spot in the table and will not let the Haifa Maccabi men get away with an easy win if they can help it. Meanwhile the fixtures for the other three challenges look easier meat.

Bottom-placed Kfar Saba Hapoel, last week's giant-killers, are hosts to Tel Aviv Betar, who lie just one place above them, with five points, three more than Kfar Saba. A win for the home side can put them back into the running for a fight to avoid relegation.

League A leaders, Bnei Yehuda, play away to Tel Aviv Shimshon, whose defence would not appear to be strong enough to hold the leader's capable forwards. Second-placed Tel Aviv Hakoah play fourth-spot Kiryat Haim Hapoel away in what should prove the best game of the card. Jerusalem Betar, second from bottom, have third-placed Rehovot Hapoel as guests, and will do well if they hold them.

FIXTURES: National League: Haifa Hap. vs. Jaffa Mac.; Kfar Saba Hap. vs. T.A. Betar; Netanya Mac. vs. J'lem Hap.; Petah T. Hap. vs. Petah T. Mac.; Ramat G. Hap. vs. Haifa Mac.; T.A. Mac. vs. T.A. Hap. League A: Afula Hap. vs. Hadera Mac.; Hadera Hap. vs. Sha'arayim Mac.; J'lem Betar vs. Rehovot Hap.; K. Haim Hap. vs. Hakoah; Rehovot Mac. vs. Maccabi Y. Hap.; T.A. Shimshon vs. Bnei Yehuda.

Russia Beats U.S. To Lead Hoop Tourney

SANTIAGO, Chile (Reuter). — Russia increased her lead in the final pool of the world basketball championships here when it beat the U.S. by 62 to 35 Wednesday night.

Brazil beat Puerto Rico, 99-71, in another match.

Russia now has 10 points in the final pool, followed by Brazil and the U.S., each with seven.

Other standings in the final pool are, Chile and Puerto Rico each six, Bulgaria five and Formosa four.

Boxing Briefs

By Reuter Correspondents

NEW YORK. — Ingemar Johansson, Sweden's European heavyweight boxing champion, was named as "Fighter of the Year" by "Ring," the U.S. boxing magazine. Johansson is only the second non-American boxer to receive the title since the magazine instituted the award in 1928. The first was Max Schmeling, the German heavyweight, in 1930. Sugar Ray Robinson, world middleweight champion, was second in the list, with Archie Moore, world light-heavyweight champion, third.

• • •

PARIS. — Charles Humez, former French and European welterweight and middleweight champion, has announced his retirement from boxing. Thirty-one-year-old Humez said he was going to the transport business in his home town of Henin Lietard. He last fought on last October 4 when he lost his European middleweight title to Germany's Gustav Scholz in Berlin. Humez had been on the fringe of a world middleweight title fight for years, but never succeeded in getting a tilt at the crown. After 300 bouts as an amateur, winning 294, he turned professional in 1948. His professional career included over 100 bouts, of which he lost only seven.

FACTS AND FIGURES
"Around The World In 80 Days"
the most talked about picture
Mike Todd's show, now being presented for the 7th week at the CHEN Cinema, Tel Aviv, and the ORLY Cinema, Haifa, is making History.
A RECORD OF OVER 200,000 PEOPLE in Israel have already seen it. Don't miss Michael Todd's record-breaking motion picture hit of all time. See it now. Advt.

GREGG SHORTHAND CENTRE
New English Shorthand Courses leading to a London Gregg Diploma beginning February 1.
Register now with
Mrs. Mangel (N.G.A. London), 124 Rehov Ben Yehuda Tel.36078, Tel Aviv, 8-10 a.m. 4-7 p.m.

Engineers and Architects Retain Old Officers

POST Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The incumbent leadership of the Association of Engineers and Architects received an overwhelming vote of confidence on Wednesday, as ballots from the 3,100 members who went to the polls on Tuesday were tallied up. Members voted in three branches — in Tel Aviv, 1,900; in Jerusalem, 400; and in Haifa, 800 members.

The engineers and architects voted for two lists, Lakidum and Likud. The Likud list which supports the Association's present policy, fought the opposition faction's proposal to establish a labour exchange for unemployed engineers and architects. This, it was claimed, would have undermined the functions of the Histadrut Engineers Union. The Likud victory expressed the desire of the majority to preserve the character of the association as a purely professional body.

Although the Likud faction is non-party in character, Lakidum strongly resembles its namesake in the Engineers Union, which is under a strong Mapam influence.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JANUARY 29, 1959

Prop. Loans 1945/49 (IL.50)	95
6% Comp. Loan 52/67	71
Pal. Reserve Bds. Gen. I	99
4½% Comp. Loan	97½
4½% Travel Dollar 51	96
6% Reg. Sterling "A"	100½
Dev. Loan Bonds 6½% 57	104
4½% Dev. Bonds (1)	104½
4½% Dev. Bonds (2)	102½
4½% Loc. G. Debs. (1)	104½
4½% Loc. G. Debs. (2)	102½
Pal. Elec. prof. sh. (Ltd.)	225
4½% Bonds 55/65 (1)	102
ditto (2)	100½
Koren Hartuval 6½% Deb. 55/65 (1)	100
ditto (2)	100½
6% Deb. 55/65 (1)	100
ditto (2)	100
Ayreth 6½% Deb. 55/65	100½
Ramot 6½% Deb. 55/65 Class "A" (1)	100½
Class "B" (2)	100½
Ramot 6% pref. ord. sh.	95½
6% Leumi ord. sh.	104
Bezeq Savings Cert. '59	98½
5% Leumi Instalment Ord. sh. "B" reg.	102½
Ata ord. "B" sh.	78½
"Hardanek" ord. "B"	97
5% gen. debs. 55/65	96
"Tuva" ord. sh.	102½
Pal. Cold St. (IL.25-) reg.	110
Shaag 6% debs. 55/65	98½
Sta 6% pref. sh.	78½
Gen. Mortg. Bk. ord. sh.	90
6½% Debs. 61/63 (1)	105
I.L.D.C. ord. sh. reg.	83½
Afr. Pal. Inv. ord. sh.	89½
Mallee ord. sh. reg.	3000
Pal. Brewery 6% cum. debs	78½
Assds Rafaram "B" sh.	75
Phoenix 6% debs "A" 55/64	115
Pal. Bank "A" ord. sh.	61
Dead Sea Works	2775
Butah ord. sh. "C"	2000
Jordan Exploration Co. Ord. sh. reg.	84
G.U.S.—Reserve Ltd. 6½ debs 61/63 (bearer)	102
Housing Loan, "A" 58/63	101½
4½% (bearer)	101½
Housing Loan, "C," 58/69 6%reg. £)	90½
Cities Ltd. 6% Debs. 61/64 (bearer)	101½

Notes: a) purchasing price; b) selling price; c) ex-coupon; d) linked with $; e) linked with ex-dividend; g) ex-right; f) C.O.L.; z) in % of IL1,000.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Resnick, 15 Gaza Road, 3662.

RAMAT YITZHAK: Hasharon, 23 Yerushalayim, 52046. PETAH TIKVA: Asuta, 7 Stampfer. HOLON: Ribak, Kikar Struma. RISHON: Karlan. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 95-1345. NATANYA: Asuta.

HAIFA: Glousman, 13 Balfour, 4038, Pentagon, Haifa Bay.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Ben Yehuda, 7 Ben Yehuda, 2811. Resnick, 15 Gaza Road, 3662.

RAMAT GAN: Amit, 120 Modi'in, 7854. PETAH TIKVA: Balfour, 15 Balfour. HOLON: Brist, Rehov Sokolow. RISHON: Karlan. REHOVOT: Levin, 196 Herzl, 95-1345. NATANYA: Asuta.

HAIFA: Zohar, 2 Arlosoroff, 3582. Carmel, 128 Hanasi, 81733.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

TODAY

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 61457. Dr. Shumert, 7 Gaza Road, 61474. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

TOMORROW

JERUSALEM: Dr. Hameiri, 71 Derech Beit Lechem, 61457. Dr. Abelea, 19 Ussishkin, 2688. Dr. Shor, 45 Rashi.

LYDDA AIRPORT

FRIDAY

DEPARTURES: Cyprus Airways 25 to Nicosia, Athens, Zurich and London at 0800. El Al 421 to Rome and Munich at 0850. Olympic Airways 601 to Athens, Rome, Paris and London at 0900. El Al 209 to Athens, Paris, London and New York at 1200.

SATURDAY

ARRIVALS: Alitalia 498 from Rome at 2010. El Al 208 from New York, London, Paris and Rome at 2035. Cyprus Airways 24 from London, Zurich, Athens and Nicosia at 2250. TWA 742 from New York, Shannon, Frankfurt, Zurich, Rome and Athens at 0130.

ORCHESTRA
Tel Aviv subscribers should please note that, owing to the cancellation of public functions on Thursday, January 29, following the death of YOSEF SPRINZAK, Speaker of the Knesset,
Subscription Concert No. 5
Series 3
Conductor: George Singer
Soloist: Michael Rabin (Violin)
will now take place on Saturday, January 31 at 6 p.m. at the Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv.

Residents
Your radio licences expired on Dec. 31, 1958. Be sure to renew them without delay.
Notice to the Public
OPENING OF THE GRADE B POSTAL AGENCY AT DIMONA, SCHEDULED FOR TODAY,
HAS NOW BEEN POSTPONED
The Post Office Administration has announced that the opening of the Dimona Postal Agency has been postponed, owing to the death of the Knesset Speaker.
A special notice giving the new date of opening will be published. The philatelic applications for first day covers which have been received by the above postal agency will be retained for stamping on opening day.

ROBBINS EXHIBITION OPEN ON SHABBAT
In order to enable all sectors of the population to visit the Hobbies Exhibition in Tel Aviv, the Exhibition will be open from 10 a.m. to midnight on Saturdays as well.
Tickets will have to be purchased in advance on weekdays at the "Reuven" and "Kanat" box offices.

Wanted to Rent separate building of 15 to 20 rooms — Tel Aviv.
Tel. 21058, Tel Aviv.

TO LET FLATS in Tel Aviv
furnished and unfurnished 3-4 rooms, monthly payment, for 1-2 years.
H. BERGER
9 Rehov Zamenhoff
Tel. 28228, 8.30-1.

TO LET
Furnished 3½-Room
Luxury Flat
1-2 years
Suit Diplomat
Ettschar, 37 Rehov Jabotinsky, Jerusalem (10-12 and 3-5) Tel. 3633.

Villa on Mt. Carmel
4½ beautiful rooms, large garden, 2 balconies
TO LET
(sale possible).
Telephone 81278, HAIFA.

VILLA: 3 rooms, hall, for sale: IL34,000.
Luxurious 4-room flat for sale: IL37,000 or to let for higher rent.
"Signon" L. Samoshi
62 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.
Tel. 6795.

Marine Engineer
(first class certificate)
wide experience in operation and maintenance of steam and power plants,
SEEKS SUITABLE POSITION
Please write to: No. 1234, P.O.B. 4810, Haifa.

Housekeeper — Cook — Hostess
highly experienced, Hebrew, English, French, German
WISHES
TO CHANGE POSITION
Institution, embassy or large household. Offers No. 4572, P.O.B. 1126, Tel Aviv.

Wanted: CHEMIST
for paints factory.
Previous experience in paint manufacturing not necessary.
Apply with curriculum vitae to Elli Advertising, Beit Hakranot, Haifa.

PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITAL
with 120 beds
seeks partner-physician
Amount desired: IL40,000.
Offers to: P.O.B. 4849, Haifa.

Large Educational Institution
in the Sharon area
REQUIRES
SECRETARY
(Male / Female)
Knowledge of Hebrew and English and ability to type in both languages essential.
Preference given to single person.
Local accommodation provided.
Interested applicants please write: "Educational Institution in the Sharon Area," P.O.B. 1942, TEL AVIV.

Today's Postbags

The Weather

FORECAST: Partly cloudy becoming cloudy with scattered showers in the North.

Outlook for Shabbat: Fair with small amounts of clouds in the South.

	A	B	C	D
Mt. Chas'an	71	4	3	7
Tiberias	47	10	15	16
Haifa Port	47	10	16	15
Natanya	43	9	12	15
Tel Aviv Kiryа	43	9	13	14
Tel Aviv Port	44	10	14	14
Lydda Airport	44	6	13	16
Jerusalem	38	6	13	8
Beersheba	39	4	13	13
Sdom	39	10	21	19
Eilat	55	8	21	19

"A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

ARRIVALS

Mrs. Raya Jarblum, Hon. Treasurer of the World WIZO Executive, after attending the 36th annual conference of British WIZO.

Prof. Ariel Tartakover, Chairman of the Israel Executive of the World Jewish Congress, from a mission on behalf of the W.J.C.

DEPARTURES

Mr. Yigal Alon, M.K., for a six-week tour of India, Japan, and the U.S., on behalf of the Immigration Loan. (by Air France).

Mr. Z. Lavon, head of Hevrat Ihikun of the Histadrut, for Rangoon, for a 12-day visit during which he will confer with Burmese Government officials on the construction of homes for workers in Burma. (by Air France).

TOURISTS AND ISRAELI TRAVELLERS!

Save money and buy famous French perfumes: Joy, Dior, Balmain, Femme, Worth, Replique etc. Scotch Whisky, French Cognacs, Liqueurs, Havana Cigars, American Cigarettes are also at your disposal at Lydda Airport. After terminating your passport and custom formalities and before boarding your plane, visit the DUTY-FREE SHOP in the Exit Hall. Only foreign currency accepted. (Advt.)

THE FOURTH theft in five days in the students' locker room in Hadassah (Ein) hospital in Jerusalem took place on Thursday when IL6 was stolen from the briefcase of a student. Earlier thefts were of IL5, IL10 and IL35.

* * *

INFILTRATORS from the Gaza Strip stole 150 metres of irrigation pipe from kibbutz Nahal-Oz between Wednesday night and Thursday morning. Police found tracks leading toward the border.

Messages of Sorrow Come From All Over Israel and Abroad

Hundreds of condolence telegrams from all parts of Israel and from abroad were received on Thursday by the Sprinzak family, the President, the Prime Minister and the Knesset. In addition, all sections of the community paid tribute to the late Knesset Speaker.

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann, widow of the first President, sent a message to President Ben-Zvi expressing her "great shock at the sudden death of Knesset Speaker Yosef Sprinzak who had been your close and devoted friend for more than 50 years."

The General Secretary of the Histadrut, Mr. Pinhas Lavon: "One of the founding fathers has gone after decades of public service during which he gave his utmost in creating the organized strength of the worker in this country and in devoting himself to building up the institutions of the Jewish people in Israel and in the Diaspora."

The leader of Herut, Mr. M. Begin, M.K.: "We always honoured and held him in esteem. Although he belonged to a rival political party, he showed that rivalry does not necessarily mean enmity."

The chairman of the General Zionist Party's Executive, Mr. Y. Saphir, M.K., interrupted the meeting of the executive on Thursday night to say — "The death of Mr. Sprinzak has created a vacuum which it will be difficult to fill."

Mayor Agron of Jerusalem cabled from New York: "I send my expression of sorrow from the Diaspora on the irreparable loss in the passing of the Knesset Speaker. Kindly convey my condolences to the family."

The Mayor of Tel Aviv, Mr. Haim Levanon: "Tel Aviv mourns the passing away of a man who will be inscribed in history as the father of the nation's parliament."

The Progressive Party in a published statement stressed the symbol of Jewish unity inherent in Mr. Sprinzak's dual role of Knesset Speaker and Chairman of the World Zionist Executive.

The Ahdut Ha'avoda leader, Mr. Y. Galili, M.K.: "This day has seen the passing of the conscience of the State of Israel. One could disagree with him, but no one could help but admire him and love him."

The Mapam Minister of Development, Mr. M. Bentov: "He stood out as a man of uncompromising principles in a period when it is fashionable to adjust morality to expediency."

The Chairman of the World WIZO Executive, Mrs. Rose Ginossar, mourned Mr. Sprinzak's death at a meeting of the Executive in Tel Aviv.

Among the many others who sent messages were: Chief Rabbi I.H. Herzog; Archbishop Iakovos, the Greek Orthodox Metropolitan of Nazareth; the Rev. Dr. John Kaldany, Acting Representative of the Latin Patriarchate in Israel; Rabbi M. Nurock, M.K.; Mrs. E. Wilenska, M.K.; Mr. Y. Katz, M.K.; Mrs. Dorothy de Rothschild; Ambassador Eliahu Elath; Mr. Reboheam Amir, Minister to Poland; Mr. Dragoljo Djuric, the Yugoslav Minister; Mr. Louis Segal, member of the Jewish Agency Executive in New York, Mr. A. Redelheim, President of the Z.O.A.; Mr. Simcha Pratt, Israel Consul General in New York; Mr. Dewey Stone, Chairman of the Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute; Mr. Mayer Weisgal, Chairman of the Executive Council of the Weizmann Institute; Dr. Miriam Freund, President of U.S. Hadassah; Mr. M. Bernstein, General Chairman of the U.J.A. in the U.S.; and Mr. Fabian Lacombe, Director of the Agence France Presse in Israel.

Telegrams were also received from the following persons and organizations: the Mayors of Ramat Gan, Holon, Givatayim, Ashkelon, Lydda, Rishon LeZion, Binyamina, and Rehovot; the heads of Local Authorities in Rosh Pina, Even Yehuda, Zichron Ya'acov, Metulla, Tayibeh, Kalansuwa and Tira; Kfar Hanassi, Kibbutz Gesher, Kibbutz Merhavia, Moshav Ein Ya'acov; the Chairman of the Mapam Knesset faction, the Herut Knesset faction, the Technion, Yad Lebanim, the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce, the Presidium of the Farmers Federation, the Israel-U.S.S.R. Friendship League, Brit Rishonim, the Israel Chamber of Shipping in Haifa, the Israel Junior Chamber, Invalids of the War of Liberation Organization, the Veterans Association in Nazareth, Former Prisoners of the Nazis Organization and the Deaf Mutes Association.

Coffee Duty Up 1800 p.c.

The customs duty on Nescafe and other instant coffees imported as gifts in quantities of up to 120 grams — the legal gift limit — has been raised from IL4 to IL48 a kilogram, an increase of 1,800 per cent. This was announced on Thursday by the spokesman of the Inland Revenue Division of the Ministry of Finance.

He added that customs on all other foodstuffs imported in gift packages of up to 10 kilograms which may be received twice monthly has been increased from IL4 to IL15 a kilogram.

The regular customs duty charged on Nescafe or other instant coffees imported in quantities greater than 120 grams is IL40 a kilogram. The spokesman said that the reason for the new rate on gift packages was to discourage the large-scale import of Nescafe under the guise of gift packages.

Also cancelled is the automatic exemption from customs and purchase tax granted Nescafe and tobacco products received in packages on which less than IL2 must be paid.

Matchmaker Sells Groom's Gift

TEL AVIV. — Emanuel Dehan, the tourist guide who received a second-hand suit as "matchmaking commission" from Mr. Michael Wahider, the "American millionaire" who married Nurit Piltner a few weeks ago, sold it for IL35 to an old clothes man on Thursday.

Dehan has filed a IL500 claim for commission from Mr. Wahider. Mr. and Mrs. Wahider are spending their honeymoon in Britain, before settling down in the U.S.

No Preference for Immigrant Professionals in Civil Service

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Efforts of PATWA to gain preferential employment for immigrant professional and technical workers have met to date with little success in dealings with governmental bodies.

PATWA, the Jewish Agency's arm for dealing with employment of these groups of workers, has been pressing for new measures to aid professional and technical persons, who comprise an estimated 17 per cent of the new immigrants.

PATWA recently asked the Civil Service Commission to consider some form of preference for the new citizens. The answer was that the Civil Service Law made no such provision, and that all appointments would have to be made through regular channels.

Since the Civil Service examinations are conducted in Hebrew, the newcomers are at a distinct disadvantage.

The Ministry of Justice was approached on a plea to give immigrant lawyers with a knowledge of Hebrew a degree of priority. This suggestion was turned down.

Also needed is some coordination on the engagement of immigrant secondary school teachers, of whom quite a few are arriving. At present, teachers are hired by the principal of each school, with Ministry of Education approval following.

From PATWA interviews with the immigrant professionals it appears that many knew of the situation here before they came, and understood and had no grievances. Mr. Yitzhak Woolfson, PATWA Director, and his deputy, Mr. Arie Hauslich, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

The immigrants were relieved to be here and their impression of the economic situation here was favourable.

This month so far over 100 immigrant professionals from Eastern Europe called on PATWA for assistance. Last month, when the pressure began, the offices dealt with 52 doctors, 41 chemists and engineers, and others.

The PATWA directors gave the following survey:

Physicians: The stage of "natural absorption" of doctors passed with the 1967/8 immigration wave from Eastern Europe; posts now have to be found outside of existing establishments. There is a small shortage of specialists, such as anaesthetists, pathologists, and psychiatrists.

Engineers and Technical Professions: Jobs for these categories are not as hard to find, and will develop as industry expands. As the immigration will lead to increased building, jobs will be available for civil engineers.

Lawyers: A substantial number are arriving. Advocates holding foreign diplomas have to be approved by the Law Council and then take special examinations. They must also do articles for two years.

Apart from the language problem, East European immigrants are handicapped by their lack of experience in Anglo-Saxon legal attitudes — most of them come from countries whose law is based on the Napoleonic Code.

Teachers: A few hundred teachers are expected, and their main problem is language. With a continual shortage of teachers in the country, the newcomers should have little difficulty once they have mastered the language and several indigenous subjects. A large proportion are secondary school teachers.

PATWA First Stop

Most of the immigrants visit PATWA within a few days of their arrival, the officials said. Once employment is assured, the Agency's Absorption Department goes ahead with arranging housing for them in the same location.

In 1967, PATWA dealt with 1,736 applicants and placed 1,376 of them; in 1968, it handled approximately 1,020, placing 700. Over 450 members of the liberal profession from Western countries applied to PATWA in 1968, 256 of them from Britain and the U.S.

Today, there is still enormous interest in emigration on the part of professionals in Britain and the U.S., and there are more applications than available jobs, it was said.

U.S. 'Fuehrer' Gets Five Years

NEW YORK (JTA).—George Leggett, 21, self-styled "Fuehrer of Forest Hills" (a district of New York), was sentenced to five years in a reformatory here on Thursday for criminal activities in connection with a Nazi-type "United Nordic Confederation."

Leggett and four other youths were arrested a year ago while they plotted to rob a bank to get funds to finance the hate group, whose aim is to "purify and unify the Nordic peoples."

He faced a possible total of 40 years on seven counts of burglary, larceny and conspiracy, but was sentenced on only one count, the others being suspended.

Leggett broke into tears as he asked the Judge at Queens County Court for mercy. "I have learned my lesson. I have been nasty with my parents and had no respect for authority and was wrong in my efforts on behalf of this hate group. But now I want to fight for a new life," he said.

His demeanour was in contrast with his actions during his arrest and trial when he put on a tough and strutting attitude.

Boyd Orr Speaks On World's Food Needs

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A guaranteed price for farmers is one of the best way to increase food production to meet the needs of the world's growing population, Lord Boyd Orr told the Foreign Press Association at a luncheon at Beit Sokolow here on Thursday.

If the knowledge and the scientists are there, food production can be raised, he stated. Lord Boyd Orr cited the example of Israel's food production increasing several times during the last few years.

He called for the establishment of a world food board to distribute the great food surpluses in the advanced countries of the world among the lesser developed.

Lord Boyd Orr was introduced by Mr. Francis Ofner, President of the Association.

Among those present at the luncheon were representatives of the Foreign Ministry and the International Farmers Convention.

Gibbons Back To Train P.T. Hapoel

Jerusalem Post Reporter

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The British football trainer and former English international, Mr. A. H. Gibbons, arrived here on Thursday from Australia by Air France to resume coaching Petah Tikva Hapoel.

Mr. Gibbons, who previously trained the Petah Tikva club as well as the Israel national team, spent two years as coach in Australia. He is replacing Mr. Eliezer Spiegel.

Guest Singers Arrive For I.P.O. 'Falstaff'

TEL AVIV. — Eight of the 10 guest singers who are to appear in the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra's production of Verdi's "Falstaff" arrived on Wednesday night from Italy by Air France. They are Mmes. Oralia Dominguez, Ilva Ligabue, Fernanda Cadoni and Mariella Adani and Messrs. Enrico Campi, Angelo Mercuriali, Walter Monachesi and Mario Spina. They are to begin rehearsals on Friday, with the conductor Mr. Carlo Maria Giulini.

Well known Jerusalem Club

seeks:

1. First Class Pianist
2. Accordionist
3. Drummer

on monthly salary basis.

Please apply in writing, giving details of conditions desired, to: "Artists," P.O.B. 239, Jerusalem.

Lawson Leaving Post Next Month

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — U.S. Ambassador Edward B. Lawson expects to leave Israel for home in the middle of next month for reassignment, it was learned here on Thursday.

The U.S. Embassy spokesman said it was not yet known here who would replace Ambassador Lawson. Washington reports earlier in the week hinted that Mr. Ogden Reid, the former publisher of the "The New York Herald Tribune," was slated for the post, but these reports could not be confirmed here.

Mr. Lawson has been U.S. Ambassador in Tel Aviv for four-and-a-half years. He was the third U.S. Ambassador to Israel.

He only returned this week after spending three months in the U.S. with his wife, who was taken seriously ill last year.

No. 167053 WINS IL30,000

The first prize of IL30,000 was won by No. 167053 in the Mifal Hapayis drawing on Thursday.

No. 259411 won IL10,000, while IL1,000 each was won by Nos. 074939, 164484, 138401, 84637 and 121424.

All tickets ending with Nos. 2, 8, and 0 won IL2 while all those terminating with No. 71 won IL5.

No. 659414 won a flat in Haifa, No. 709627 a flat in Jerusalem, and No. 721966 a flat in Holon.

Nos. 125159, 241971, 072341, 234854, 291508, 08276, 197267, 097306, 276223 and 106719 won IL500 each.

Joint Israel-Nigeria Water Co. Established

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A joint Israel-Nigeria water development company "The Nigerian Water-Sources Development Company Ltd.", has been founded in Western Nigeria, it is learned. An agreement signed on January 14 between representatives of the new Nigerian company and Water Planning for Israel Ltd. (Tahal) includes the establishment of a joint Board of Directors.

Tel Aviv Workers Postpone Strike

Post Labour Correspondent

TEL AVIV. — The strike of city employees set for Sunday has been postponed until Tuesday because of the national mourning for the Knesset Speaker, the local Labour Council said on Thursday.

An inclusive meeting was held on Wednesday between Deputy Mayor Avraham Boyer and Union leaders. A final effort to avoid the strike will be made on Sunday when the two sides meet again. The dispute arose out of the demand of the Union that it should be given the final say in staff appointments.

Pharmacists Adamant On Wage Claims

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The 320 striking pharmacists are resolute in their decision not to go back to work until the public medical institutions meet their wage claims, a Union spokesman stated here on Thursday.

The union has organized pickets which visit public dispensaries to ensure that "unauthorized persons" do not make up prescriptions.

Refineries' Engineers' Warning Strike

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — All 27 engineers employed by the Haifa Refineries went on an all-day warning strike on Thursday. The Haifa Labour Council backs their demand for better salaries. Work stopped in the laboratories, but production went on. Eight men in senior and executive grades also struck.

The Ministry of Labour has summoned both sides to a meeting here on Friday with the Labour Relations Officer. The Labour Council announced on Thursday evening that if the mediation attempt failed, the engineers would ask it for authority to call a general strike.

The dispute arose over the engineers' demand to have their salaries raised to those being paid in other industries and in accordance with the grades laid down by the engineers union.

Lotan Denies Purge Planned in Ministry

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Press reports that there would be an imminent "purge" of Ministry of Social Welfare employees belonging to the religious parties were termed on Thursday as completely without foundation by Dr. G. Lotan, new Director-General of the Ministry.

In a meeting with the Ministry's Workers Committee, he declared that any new employees would not be taken on a party basis but only through the Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Lotan, who only this week was appointed as Director-General, was welcomed to his post by the Committee, which expressed the hope on behalf of all employees that there would be full cooperation with him.

(See IL, — Page 4)

Toledano Rebukes Orthodox Paper

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Office of the Minister of Religious Affairs on Thursday issued a sharp rebuke to "Hatzofe," the daily newspaper of the National Religious Party. The statement, circulated to the press, said that the Minister, Rabbi Y.M. Toledano, will no longer reply to the newspaper's "cheap attacks" on him.

These affronts to the Minister are always accompanied by distortions of the facts, the statement declared.

While "Hatzofe" welcomed the visits by an "important religious personality" (an allusion to Chief Rabbi Nissim) to moshavim and kibbutzim which are not orthodox, the newspaper out of "the most transparent party motives now discounts the value of (the Minister's) personal contact with all elements of the population and of his promoting the cause of religion among all sections of the public."

Minister Receives Moslem, Druse Leaders

The Minister of Religious Affairs, Rabbi Y.M. Toledano, on Thursday received delegations of Moslem and Druse dignitaries who came to extend their congratulations on his appointment to the Cabinet. The Moslem delegation was composed of Kadis, Moslem M.K.'s and representatives of the Moslem Religious Advisory Councils from Jaffa, Haifa and Acre.

The delegation of Druse dignitaries included members of the Spiritual Leadership of the Community and Mr. Jaber Mu'adi, M.K.

Screams at Counsel In Brothel Hearing

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The case against the alleged operators of brothels on Mt. Carmel, Eliezer Schlaas and Paula Reiter, was resumed in the Magistrates Court on Thursday after the Bar Association ruled that the Defence Counsel, Mr. G. Czerniak, should not be barred on ethical grounds from cross-examining a prosecution witness he had defended in another trial.

The witness, a 29-year-old woman, unfolded a record of prostitution and admitted having been convicted for perjury. She shouted at the counsel for his searching questions "after I paid you IL300 to be my defence counsel."

Other witnesses were an underworld character and his 24-year-old girl friend, speaking only Hungarian and English who had "worked" for the two accused. Both asked that their names not be published, to which Magistrate Y. Neumann acceded.

The girl's testimony was heard *in camera*. She admitted having worked as a prostitute for the accused. At one point, she became hysterical and fainted.

Two married men also testified on being assured that their names would not be published. Both said that they had visited the brothels and were caught there by the police.

Dispute over Sonar In Kinneret Fishing

TIBERIAS. — The running dispute between fishermen from Tiberias and the local kibbutz fishing cooperative over fishing rights in Lake Kinneret continued on Thursday afternoon when the private fishermen protested the cooperative's use of sonar equipment.

One of the cooperative's boats using sonar had tracked a school of fish to a spot where the Tiberians had already cast their nets. An argument followed which ended with the kibbutz boat leaving the disputed area.

It is learned that the Tiberians intend holding a meeting on Saturday at which they will protest the use of sonar for fishing in Lake Kinneret.

Previously the Tiberias fishermen allegedly followed the kibbutz boats in order to take advantage of the latter's sonar equipment. The Tiberian men claim that the sonar instrument reduced their own hauls and asked the police to forbid its use.

Police claim they have no authority to intervene and that only a court could decide such a matter.

Organization Dues Excluded from Index

The Public Advisory Committee for the Consumer Price Index has reaffirmed its previous decision to exclude organizational fees from Index computations.

The Committee had decided to leave out this item because of the different services provided by these organizations and of the difficulty in establishing a standard unit for purposes of comparison.

Peres Denies 'Observer' Link

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "Neither I personally nor the Defence Ministry support the "Jewish Observer," nor am I a source of information for it more than I would be for any other newspaper," the Director-General of the Defence Ministry, Mr. Shimon Peres, told *The Jerusalem Post* on Thursday.

Mr. Peres did not know why Dr. Nahum Goldmann, the President of the World Zionist Organization, had mentioned his name in connection with the London Jewish weekly.

In Amsterdam, Dr. Goldmann earlier this week stated his intention to stop all grants to the "Jewish Observer," edited by Mr. Jon Kimche, claiming that "it served increasingly as the instrument of Mr. Peres." He made this statement in reaction to an article on immigration from Rumania and a proposal to appoint either Mr. Peres or Aluf Moshe Dayan as "High Commissioner for Immigration Matters."

Mr. Peres denied that such an appointment had been proposed by him, and saw it merely as a suggestion put forward by the weekly.

(See "Margins" Column"—P. 5)

Hlasko Says He's Homesick in T.A.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — "I am homesick for Poland," Marek Hlasko, the young Polish writer, said here on Thursday night.

Following his departure from Kibbutz Gan Shmuel earlier this week, the tall good-looking author was seen in a black sweater and dungarees in the Milo writers and artists club. With him was Mr. A. Tavor, of the Gadish Publishing Company which will issue his works in Hebrew, and a friend from Warsaw, now here as a tourist.

While here he will write an exclusive series of articles for "Ma'ariv." He said he would like to have a place to stay and a car in which to sightsee, so that he could travel on his own during his visit which is "for an indefinite length of time."

The writer had sought political asylum in West Germany and had arrived from there last Thursday.

(Leader — Page 4)

Amihud Goor Back From Latin America

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Mr. Amihood Goor, Director of Forestry, who is technical adviser to the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, returned to Jerusalem on Wednesday night after trips to Uruguay, Mexico and Italy.

Mr. Goor spent two months in Uruguay and three weeks in Mexico as guest of the respective governments advising them on reforestation.

He spent 10 days at F.A.O. headquarters in Rome before returning home.

Court Files Re-Opened To Journalists

The Minister of Justice, Mr. P. Rosen, on Thursday gazetted an order authorizing the Director of Courts to allow newspaper reporters to examine court files.

Previously, the Attorney General had ordered court registrars to enforce strictly existing regulations refusing such permission to any persons not directly involved in a particular court case.

IL15,000 DAMAGE IN KIBBUTZ FIRE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Damage estimated at IL15,000 was caused on Wednesday night when a fire destroyed a children's clothing store and a sewing workshop in Kibbutz Gardosh in Central Galilee. A short circuit was believed to have caused the blaze.

The settlers fought the fire that ate through the wooden building but their efforts proved fruitless.

The Israel Choir

Applications are invited from singers of either sex, able to read music, who wish to join the above Choir.

Please apply, in writing, to: Mr. Nehemiah Vincover, Eden Hotel, Jerusalem. (Payment of fees by arrangement).

Girls Unharmed, Says Orphanages Society

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Society of Orphanages on Thursday announced that the three girls of the Blaustein Orphanage of Bnei Bhak who were alleged to have been indecently handled by the father of two boys at the institution, were examined by doctors at the time who found that they had not been harmed.

A 27-year-old driver from Ramat Gan, Akiva Gedalia, had been detained on charges of indecent behaviour towards a 10-year-old girl living in the orphanage on November 28. He admitted in the trial at the Tel Aviv District Court to similar acts on three other orphanage girls.

The Society said that as no harm had been done to the girls, the orphanage's Director had warned Gedalia not to come to the institution again. He complied with this request although his two sons, aged seven and five, are still there.

'MA'ARIV' PRESS WORKER INJURED

TEL AVIV. — A "Ma'ariv," worker, Mordechai Beikin, 35, was seriously hurt when he inadvertently placed his hand in the printing press while the Thursday afternoon edition was being run off.

Beikin was first taken by ambulance to the Hadassah Municipal Hospital and later was transferred to Beilinson Hospital where his condition was said to be serious. *(Itim)*

A SUDDEN gale which lashed Tel Aviv and Jaffa ports on Thursday drove ships out of the anchorage to the open sea. Work ceased at both ports.

Funeral Leaves from Knesset This Morning

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Yosef Sprinzak will be buried this morning on Mount Herzl, near the spot where he opened the annual Independence Day celebrations each year since the establishment of the State. The grave is close to that of the late Eliezer Kaplan, Israel's first Finance Minister, and overlooks the western approaches to Jerusalem.

At 8.30 a.m., members of the family, the President, the members of the Cabinet and of the Knesset Presidium will enter the Knesset chamber, where the coffin has been lying in state. At 9 a.m. the Knesset Guard and officers of the Defence Forces and the Police will place the coffin on a bier in front of the main entrance to the Knesset building, and Mr. Israel Rokach, a Deputy Speaker, will deliver a eulogy. Cantor Leib Glanz will chant *El male rahamim* and the sons of Yosef Sprinzak recite the *kaddish*.

The funeral procession will then move on foot along King George Avenue to the Jewish Agency building, where the Chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive, Mr. Zalman Shazar, will speak. An Army chaplain and cantor will recite prayers and the sons of the deceased will again say *kaddish*.

From the Jewish Agency building the funeral procession will continue by car along a five-kilometre route through King George Avenue, Ramban, Ruppin Road and Herzl Boulevard to the plaza in front of Mount Herzl. The coffin will then be borne through the main gate of Mount Herzl to the grave, between the military cemetery and the tomb of Theodor Herzl. After the burial, Prime Minister Ben-Gurion will eulogize Sprinzak, and prayers and *kaddish* will be recited.

The Government Protocol Committee, which was entrusted by the Knesset Presidium on Wednesday with making the burial arrangements, was compelled to limit the number of persons attending the funeral to 2,500. This was due to the limited space in front of the Knesset and the difficult approach to the grave.

GENERAL PUBLIC

Only two representatives from each settlement and the executives of public bodies will be able to join the funeral procession. The general public, however, will be able to pay their last respects along the route from the streets adjacent to King George Avenue, in front of the Knesset and along the cordoned-off sidewalks of Ramban, Ruppin and Herzl roads. The funeral will also be broadcast over Kol Yisrael from 8.15 a.m.

Invited persons will be able to enter the area in front of the Knesset building from 7.30 a.m. through King George Avenue, approaching from the direction of the Jewish Agency building. The approach from the direction of Ben Yehuda street will be closed.

The public has been requested to use only a limited number of private vehicles, as buses will be provided from the Jewish Agency to Mount Herzl and back to town. Traffic along the route will be only one-way, and after the funeral the vehicles will return to town through Kiryat Yovel and the new Gaza Road. Out-of-town traffic will leave Jerusalem via Ein Kerem.

Those attending the funeral have been divided into four groups. Group one, who have white tickets, including the family, the President, the Prime Minister, Cabinet Members, Members of the Knesset, the Chief Rabbis, the Chief of Staff, the Inspector-General of Police, the Presidium of the Zionist General Council and heads of diplomatic missions.

Group two (grey tickets): former Chiefs of Staff, Members of the First and Second Knessets, Members of the Provisional State Council, the Mayors of Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, U.N. representatives, Consular representatives, and journalists.

Group three (green tickets): senior Government officials of grade one and two, Army officers with the rank of Aluf, Mayors and Heads of Local Councils, and Chief Rabbis of the Municipalities.

Group four (orange tickets): Army officers with the rank of Aluf-Mishne, delegations from settlements, representatives of national organizations, members of the Jerusalem Municipal Council, and members of the Chief Rabbinate Council.

Each ticket is valid for two persons.

When the funeral procession arrives at Mount Herzl all vehicles will retain their place in the cortege without being directed to parking lots, and the public will proceed on foot to the grave. Only groups one and two will be able to stand near the graveside during the burial, while groups three and four will watch the ceremony from the plaza.

Before the procession, no cars will be allowed between the Knesset and the Jewish Agency building.

Israel Railways are adding extra coaches to the Jerusalem express leaving Tel Aviv at 7.06 this morning, to take mourners to the Capital. Hamekasher buses will bring passengers into town from the Jerusalem railway station at 8.40.

At 1 a.m. the Army Central Command took over responsibility for traffic and movement ocntrol duties connected with the funeral from the Southern District of the Police.

Beduin May Die From Submersion

Jerusalem Post Reporter

AFULA. — A 17-year-old Beduin who tried to bathe in the water reservoir at Ramat Yishai was in critical condition Thursday night.

The youth, Fuaz Kassem, of the El Muzariv Tribe, which is encamped near Kiryat Amal, submerged in the reservoir. A friend ran to the village for aid. The youth was pulled from the water and taken to Scottish Memorial Hospital at Nazareth. He was not expected to survive.

The meeting of the Committees of the Journalists Association which was to have decided on the strike of newsmen employed by Kol Yisrael, the Government Press Office and the Army journal "Bamahane" was postponed to next Thursday because of the national mourning.

Attention Tourists and Prospective Visitors

LEARN HEBREW

See The Country—Meet The People

at the

State Ulpan Akiva

State of Israel Ministry of Education & Culture

ON FEB. 9

Hebrew Study Centre, Netanya

The first 1969 Hebrew Language Courses for internal and external students will open on Feb. 9.

4½ Month Course for Beginners, Intermediate, Advanced. Beg.: Feb. 9, Sept. 17.

Monthly Courses for Intermediate and Advanced throughout the year. Feb. 9, March 11, May 21, etc.

SPECIAL 3 MONTH COURSES FOR TOURISTS (Beginners) start on Feb. 9, May 3, July 2, Sept. 17

Live and study in a friendly informal Israel Atmosphere Small Classes—Individual Attention—Vocational Guidance Progressive and up-to-date Teaching Methods Reasonable Terms

TOURISTS — spend a pleasant and worthwhile holiday in Israel — learn the language — meet the people — see the country.

NEWCOMERS — help your job prospects — don't lose touch with your children — learn Hebrew.

RESIDENTS — brush up your Hebrew—correct your spelling errors — study the Bible and Hebrew literature.

REGISTER NOW

State Ulpan Akiva, Pardess Hagdud, Natanya. Tel. 447. SPECIAL TERMS and REDUCTIONS for NEW IMMIGRANTS

Electrochemical Industries (Frutarom) Ltd.

near Acre

take pleasure in advising that they now have two telephone lines.

The numbers are: Haifa (71394 (71395

Palestine Frutarom Ltd., Haifa Bay.

The telephone numbers remain: Haifa (71311 (71312

John Wagner London — *Yaffa Finkelstein* Ramat Gan

MARRIED

Tel Aviv, January 26, 1969.

I hereby deeply regret to announce the sudden death of my beloved husband

Dr. Arnold Esrati (Hirsch)

at the age of 58, who passed away on January 23, 1969.

ILSE ESRATI of Magdiel

THE ISRAEL BOND ORGANIZATION

joins the People of Israel in mourning

YOSEF SPRINZAK

Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz Vice-President

THE JERUSALEM
POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1932. Published daily, except on Saturday in Jerusalem by The Palestine Post Ltd. Registered at the G.P.O. Copyright of all material reserved; reproduction permitted only by arrangement.

Founder
GERSHON AGRON

Managing Editor
THEO R. LURIE

Editorial Office and Management: Rehov Hahavatselet, Jerusalem. P.O. Box 81, Tel. 4323 (4 lines)
TEL AVIV Bureau: 32 Nahlat Binyamin, P.O.B. 1125, Tel. 64261/2
HAIFA Bureau: 24 Rehov Herzl. P.O.B. 4510. Tel. 4594 (2 lines).
Annual Subscription: IL32.

Friday, January 23, 1959
24 Sh'vat, 5719—29 Shevat, 5719

THE smokescreen of fact and fiction thrown up by Mapam to cover its expulsion of Marek Hlasko, the *enfant terrible* of Polish post-war writing, from Kibbutz Gan Shmuel, tends to reveal more than it is probably intended to conceal. True, Hlasko was invited by a friend who was himself a working guest at the kibbutz, but this was done with the full knowledge of the kibbutz management, who may be presumed to have heard something of the young writer's fame, and may even have had a notion of what he stands for, uncomfortable as they may have found that to be. Part of Hlasko's personal charm is what one might call his habit of single-think, that is, to say always exactly what he really thinks, which may not be to everyone's taste.

FACT AND FICTION

But it is disturbing and a trifle humiliating to every Israeli to feel that in this country a writer who has become a world-wide symbol of freedom of expression and non-conformity should be subjected to an act of rude inhospitality because of his intellectual honesty. The reported statement of a kibbutz official complaining that only the world "bourgeois" press was interested in Hlasko while the local Mapam press had not even sent a reporter to see him, is too good and too typical not to be true.

Hlasko, who is only 26 now, grew up in wartime and post-war Poland, a period of catastrophe and revolution. He started to work at the age of 13 and held all sorts of jobs from bell-boy to truck driver. The bitter realities of post-war Poland contrasted sharply with the utopian slogans plastered on every wall and taught in every school. Hlasko watched and saw and heard and took in all that went on around him, and when working as a truck driver, started to write short stories in which he gave a true and penetrating picture of what he saw and heard. He may have been short on art, but he was strong on reality, and his fiction has the hard feel of fact. His writing caught on quickly and he soon became a Polish national hero, the idol of the emerging younger generation, who saw him as their truth-sayer; he also won Poland's chief literary prize and several films were based on stories by him. He rode the crest of the "Thaw".

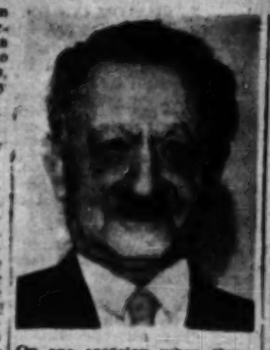
With the "Refreeze" and the campaign against revisionism in Russia and the Soviet bloc, restrictions have gradually been reimposed on Polish writers, and Hlasko's recent stories were not allowed to be published in Poland. Since last spring he has been abroad, and when a few months ago he went to the Polish Military Mission in West Berlin to renew his permit to stay abroad, he was told that he had to return to Poland to do so. He asked for political asylum instead. He may or may not have decided to return to Poland — he is the sort of writer who needs his milieu — and he is only visiting Israel at the moment (he is not Jewish).

In contrast to Hlasko, Mapam seems to be stronger on fiction than on fact. Living in a fantasy world set sometime in the 1920s, when "the camp of revolution" and the "world of tomorrow" still carried weight with some left-wingers, Mapam refuses to recognize realities that have become common currency even among party officials and party intellectuals in the Communist bloc. It does not wish to be contaminated by any "revision" of its fantasy world — for this might undermine its very *raison d'être*. The ambiguity of the Mapam position pushes irony to its furthest point. On the one hand, by being Zionist it is as dreadfully "revisionist" as any commissar's nightmare; on the other hand, by seeking to ignore all negative phenomena behind the Iron Curtain in order to remain in the good graces of the East, it is engaged in an ostrich manoeuvre that leaves its rear and flanks exposed to every anti-Jewish development in that quarter.

Parliamentary Report

By Lea Ben Dor

The Man Who Made the Knesset



On one occasion when Communist members staged a demonstrative protest and one of their speakers flatly refused to leave the platform, Mr. Sprinzak gave him a sour look and closed the session. The members filed out and the obstreperous speaker was left dangling in mid-sentence.

YOSEF Sprinzak was a born Speaker, moderator, chairman. He was an optimist, a man of peace. He liked to speak Yiddish, to make jokes, to see everybody on friendly terms: not for lack of concern with ultimate burning issues, but because a perennial optimism and faith in the good will of his fellow Jew permitted him to hope that things were going as well as could be expected. He was essentially reasonable, and a man deeply opposed to violence of any kind, not a maximalist. No wonder that the only people he feared were those cast in the prophetic mould, those who look ahead and discern threats of catastrophe and are willing to employ desperate means to fight it off.

He operated tricky Knesset sessions almost by sleight-of-hand. If two members started a quarrel, he would drop in a judicious wisecrack and hurry on the session before they recovered. (Some years ago, for instance, Mr. Y. Kesse, of Mapai, rather rudely interrupted Mr. E. Eliashar, (Sephardim) and told him he had been speaking too long. "I'm paid to speak and you are paid to listen to me," replied Mr. Eliashar in a similar tone. Before anything more could be said Mr. Sprinzak added: "And I am paid to see to it that you do not speak too much." and cut him off.

When procedural difficulties arose he had a double system. If the matter was of importance he would have a session of the Presidium discuss the points involved with the claimants, and make sure that even if he did not yield their point they would go away feeling there had been a full and fair investigation. If he thought the dispute had been created arbitrarily by the Opposition in order to hold up business, he had a determined way of muddling past shouts and protests, not hearing, forgetting, making a mistake, and seeing the session through without paying any attention to the interruptions. He hated the thought of any person dignified by the status of membership in the Knesset having to be called to order or disciplined in any way, whatever their behaviour.

Sense of Fitness

ESSENTIALLY, Mr. Sprinzak had a sense of the fitness of things in the Knesset because he saw it as a single, living organism, and not simply as a platform for party struggles. He was usually right in these matters. In a brief, unforgettable session in 1956, some weeks after the Sinai Campaign, Mr. Ben-Gurion told the House of the hideous events in Kafr Kasim, where, on the eve of the fighting, innocent Arab men, women and children had been killed during a curfew. He announced that the officers and men responsible would be put on trial. Mr. Sprinzak asked the members to rise in honour of the memory of the victims. Half-surprised, they rose. Then he closed the session, which had lasted just under 12 minutes, to a chorus of protests from Communist members who demanded a debate.

"It is not only that the matter is now *sub judice*," he explained later. "After a shattering session like that you simply cannot carry on with ordinary business as though nothing had happened."

This mixture of goodwill and diplomacy worked wonders. Mr. Sprinzak and his highly personal and endearing affection for the Knesset as an institution became a living myth. A member could successfully be pressured into withdrawing some complaint "because it is upsetting Sprinzak."

There were plenty of people who did not like the design for the new Knesset building, which was known to have been influenced not a little by Mr. Sprinzak's wishes for something in the classical manner. Yet everybody admitted his right to indulge his own ideas a little: nobody else will ever claim to have as personal a relationship with the Knesset as he did.

He was known, too, to have a rather old-fashioned attitude to the Press. He could not see why it should quite often be critical of the Knesset instead of dwelling on its undoubted merits. He did not like to see pressmen making too free of the place, and for that reason only rarely came to the cafeteria, where he could see them scribbling their no doubt scurrilous notes. This did not prevent him, of course, from being on the best of terms with any individual journalist who cared to call on him in his pleasant office and drink a glass of tea.

Fitting End

IF his service had to come to an end, it could not have done so more fittingly or happily than with this week's tenth anniversary celebrations. He was delighted with his new Italianate guard, who combined the useful with the decorative. ("You have to understand, Mr. Sprinzak liked uniforms for dignity, but wanted nothing too military looking"). The annual reception was a tremendous and brilliant affair. After months of building and organising in the name of greater security, the whole Government, all the Knesset members, diplomats and senior officials, to a total of between 700 and 800 people were crowded into reception rooms designed for less than half the number, and had anything untoward happened it would have been impossible to get them out again. But that was the way Mr. Sprinzak wanted it. "Security" was an invention of the devil, as far as he was concerned. The party was a huge success and passed off without a hitch. His optimism had once more been vindicated.

Mr. Sprinzak beamed all evening as he received his guests. It is the way he would wish to be remembered.

IT COULD HAPPEN ONLY IN AMERICA

What Makes Best-Sellers in the U.S. — Three Examples

By JESSE ZEL LURIE

NEW YORK. — In common parlance, a 25th anniversary is referred to as the silver anniversary; the 50th year is the golden anniversary and the 75th, the diamond. But booksellers all over America have made a switch. In the third week of January they celebrated the 28th "Golden" anniversary, marking the 28th week in which Harry Golden's "Only in America" had sold more copies than any other non-fiction work.

This collection of newspaper feuilletons by a roly-poly Jew transplanted from New York's East Side to the hills of North Carolina has now sold 162,500 copies and shows no signs of slowing down. The publishers are confident that they will be celebrating a golden anniversary at the top of the best-seller list and perhaps a diamond one too.

Why this Jewish Will Rogers has struck the public fancy is unfathomable. It must have been as much a surprise to Golden as to any one else. He told his son, who edited the book: "One thing I can't afford is a best-seller." He was referring to the fact that only his immediate family knew that before he moved to North Carolina, he had gone to jail for stock fraud.

After the book became a best-seller, this news, as he feared, leaked out. When the story broke, Golden was in the midst of a speaking tour. He cancelled all engagements and went home, believing that he was finished. But his myriad friends, ranging from Carl Sandburg to Adlai Stevenson, rallied around, and the book became more popular than ever.

No Trimmings

When Golden settled in North Carolina, he started a newspaper called "The Carolina Israelite." It is unlike any other newspaper any place in the world. It contains no news, no pictures, no headlines, no layouts, no contributors, no bylines. Golden begins in straight double column measure on page one on any subject that strikes his fancy and ends his musings on the last page.

I, along with about 30,000 other Americans all over the country, have been a subscriber for the last ten years. I have enjoyed his reminiscences of his East Side boyhood, relished his rhapsodies on cheese blintzes, admired his harebrain but inherently sensible schemes for settling the South's racial problems, smiled at his disdain for pretence, hypocrisy and dogma, and laughed at his endless fund of stories, many of which end with an O. Henry twist — to which Golden usually adds a postcript: "Only in America could this happen."

Only in America could an immigrant Jewish boy from the East Side publish from his adopted home in the racist South a financially successful liberal "newspaper" and then have his writings collected between hard covers to regale millions with his folksy Jewish humour.

Zhivago Tops List

ON the other side of the coin — the fiction best-seller list — it is not only in America that a difficult book is at the top of the best-seller list. I refer to Boris Pasternak's "Dr. Zhivago," which marks its 17th week at the top of fiction list here, and, I am told by the publishers, occupies the same spot in England, France, Italy and wherever else it has been published.

A scientific survey of all those who bought this novel might show that it is the greatest unread book of the age. I personally know 14 people who have started it: only one of them doggedly finished it, and she liked it least of all. Edmund Wilson devotes 25 pages in the "New Yorker" to a review of the book because, as he says on the last page, it will "come to stand as one of the great events in man's literary and moral history." But on the first page, Mr. Wilson tells us this about the book's style in the original Russian:

It is nerve-racking to the foreign reader — and somewhat annoying, I learn, even for Russians — to find piled up in front of a substantive a variety of carefully chosen adjectives and of long participles that whistle and hiss, or bump like old-fashioned trunks, and that are sometimes submodifiers of one another, all of which the reader should headquarters. It's no invitation to old men talking of old age or sick people about sickness.

HARRY GOLDEN

must hold in mind without knowing what they are being applied to till he comes to the noun at the end.

For some reason, the press has uniformly slurred over Pasternak's Jewish origin, although his father and mother were well-known Zionists in England. He preferred to return to Russia and joined the Russian Orthodox Church. Perhaps because he is a convert, he feels strongly about the Jewish question; at least the clearest passages in the book are those in which he advises the Jews to follow his example into the Christian Church. He puts this classic advice of liberal anti-Semitism or Jewish self-hatred into the mouths of a Jewish lad, a friend of Dr. Zhivago, and also of Lara, the principal female character. In Lara's words:

It always strikes me, if you are an intellectual of any kind and live in town, as we do, half your friends are bound to be Jews. Yet in times when there are pogroms, when all these terrible, despicable things are done, we don't feel sorry and indignant and ashamed, we feel wretchedly divided, as if our sympathy came more from the head than from the heart and had an aftertaste of insincerity.

It's so strange that these people who once brought about the liberation of mankind from the yoke of idolatry, and so many of whom now devote themselves to the liberation from injustice, should be powerless to achieve their own liberation from themselves, from the yoke of their loyalty to an obsolete, antediluvian designation which has lost all meaning — that they should not rise above themselves and dissolve among all the rest, whose religion they have founded and with whom they would have so much in common if they knew them better.

Of course it's true that persecution forces them into this futile and disastrous pose, this shamefaced, self-denying isolation, which brings them nothing but misfortune. But I think some of it also comes from a kind of inward senility, the fatigue of centuries. I don't like their ironical whistling in the dark, the workaday poverty of their outlook, their

New Uris Novel

ENJOYMENT and pleasure are combined with instruction in basic Zionism and the history of Israel for the readers of "Exodus" by Leon Uris, which has been fourth or fifth on the U.S. fiction best-seller list for 25 weeks. This Hollywood writer has written a lengthy scenario for an epic movie on the epic of Israel, planned for 1960 production. Its characters are wooden, its history is in many crucial spots inaccurate, but it should make a great movie.

Its impact on the average American reader, largely ignorant of Israel's history, cannot be over-estimated. I met a stranger in an elevator who said he had decided to visit Israel as a result of his reading this book. U.J.A. contributions should rise considerably as a result of it.

"The Hadassah Newsletter" published an adverse criticism of "Exodus" which was answered by a woman from Sioux City, Iowa. She makes a valid point: "So it isn't great literature — was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" or "The Jungle"? They were readable and they accomplished great things. So is 'Exodus,'"

That it is — eminently readable. It is making many friends, and the movie will make more — though I hope that the many Israel friends of Uris in Los Angeles will see to it that the movie's alleged Hagana threat to starve a shipful of children in Cyprus to pressure the British into allowing them to go to Israel will be substantially modified. No Israelis would ever threaten the death of children even to save their lives.

Report From Morocco

By Maurice Carr

Moors in Search of an Ideal

THE flight from Paris to Tangiers — with following winds — takes less than three and a half hours. We are seated in comfortable armchairs all facing the same way, as if we were in a cinema; but instead of being carried away into a plausible world of make-believe, we find ourselves transported to incredible realities. While the Air France stewards are clearing away the dinner trays, a voice announces unconvincingly over the loudspeaker, "Seville is to the right!" A few minutes later we are stepping out on to African soil. The journey that began in bitter midwinter ends in balmy spring.

Looking across the Straits of Gibraltar from Tangiers, we can clearly see the white houses dotting the Spanish coast, the brown-and-mauve mountains rolling back to the horizon. Europe is so near and yet so far away. Here down the centuries Islam and Christendom have met, clashed, spilled back and forth; but, like oil and water, they have never truly blended.

Spanish Legacy

What remains of the Moorish occupation of Andalusia from the eighth century to the 15th? On the Spanish side, there is a legacy of swarthy oriental complexions, of melancholy guttural music as repetitious as an arabesque, and great mosques transformed into cathedrals. On the Moroccan side, there is nostalgia. And on either hand, there is suspicion, hatred. When the two civilizations parted in mutual revulsion, Spain burned away in the Inquisition what remained of alien elements in its midst, while Morocco disgustedly turned its back on the world to sulk all alone in a corner.

The Portuguese and Spanish *conquistadores*, who seized and fortified the Mediterranean and Atlantic ports of Morocco as stepping-stones to more remote eldorados, never penetrated into the hinterland of this country, which remained isolated until the arrival of the French in 1907.

What has Morocco inherited from the French Protectorate regime, which came to an abrupt end in March, 1956? There is now — in a land where wheeled vehicles were virtually unknown — a countrywide network of fine roads. There are power stations, dams, irrigation systems, mines, factories, mechanized harbour facilities, where none existed before. Entire new cities have sprung up. Thanks to the introduction of hygiene, the population has more than doubled, soaring in 40 years from under 4,000,000 to more than 9,000,000 inhabitants.

This infrastructure of a modern State, however, has been superimposed on a largely unchanged, archaic way of life, which follows the medieval pattern in the *medinat*, the native towns, and is still prehistoric in the bled, the countryside. When a peasant, having wrapped himself up in his *jellaba*, his long hooded cloak, as though it were a tent, lies down to take a siesta in the shade of a skyscraper, it is not he but the skyscraper that seems out of place. The building, for all its solidity, has the impermanent air of a showpiece which has been put up for an international fair and which will vanish as suddenly as it appeared.

This impression is, unfortunately, not altogether illusory. In the past three years, some 150,000 Europeans out of a total of 400,000 have left the country. The influx of foreign investments, mainly French, has ceased. There has been a constant flight of capital, estimated at scores of billions of francs. There is widespread unemployment, ever-increasing distress. Almost everywhere construction has stopped, half-finished edifices have been abandoned. Casablanca, which grew up from nothing to a throbbing commercial metropolis of 700,000 and which promised to become the "African New York," has lost 100,000 of its citizens. And the haemorrhage of men and money goes on.

While ominous cracks are beginning to show in the 20th-century facade of Morocco, the Berber tribes in the mountains are reverting to their traditional state of dissidence, of defiance towards the Arab-directed central authority. They claim to be dissatisfied with the rule of the unloved townsfolk, more especially the officials from Fez, who are the intellectual aristocrats of the Sherifian Empire. But King Mohammed V has told his confidants that he believes the incipient revolts in the Rif and the Middle Atlas to be separatist movements such as have afflicted this country from time immemorial.

Gateway to Paradise

Why the turmoil? And where will it lead? The short answer to the first question is that the Moroccan nationalists had pictured independence to be a magic gateway to a paradise-on-earth, and when the longed-for threshold was crossed and life became not easier but harder, there was general disenchantment.

Jealous of its new-found sovereignty, the Government felt impelled to put prestige before practical considerations. The sudden dismissal and departure of thousands of French minor civil servants, who were quite legitimately replaced by Moroccans, incited other Europeans to join the exodus. Stiff import duties were imposed on manufactured goods, in order to protect local industries which it is hoped will one day be established here; whatever the future may hold, the immediate effect of this measure has been to bring prices up, reduce purchasing power, causing both trade and labour to suffer. As a matter of pride, the Moroccan franc has not been devalued like the French franc, and as a consequence Moroccan produce has become too expensive for export to the French market. A year ago, the customs barrier between the former Spanish Zone of Morocco and the rest of the country was abolished in the interests of national unity. The cost of living in the Rif has thereby been doubled, but private incomes have remained as low as ever. Hence the seething discontent in a region ever inclined to turbulence.

Inexperienced as they are, the Moroccan leaders were bound to blunder. Unhappily for them, the structure of this newly-independent State is so fragile that they cannot allow themselves anything like the margin of error which an older, well-consolidated nation is able to support.

No Definite Plans

What is more serious is the Moroccan nationalists' failure to set themselves and the country a new worthwhile goal towards which they can strive with the same self-sacrificing passion as marked their struggle for independence. There is much talk of democracy and human rights and social and economic emancipation, because that is what the mass of the people aspire to; but there are no definite plans to achieve these boons. The Moors, who are predominantly of pure or Arabized Berber stock, are stalwart, handsome, romantic folk, with good heads and skilful hands, but their love of freedom is liable to turn into anarchy and their warm hospitality into fierce intolerance, unless they are fired with a noble *mystique*.

They are in search of one now. They need, and are willing to accept, outside help. If they cannot find it in the West, they will take it from the East. This westernmost outpost of Islam, this stronghold of American atomic bases, this realm of violent contrasts, of Arabian Nights riches and poverty, frozen steppes and torrid deserts, electric trains and camel caravans, sophisticates and primitives, is passing through a profound crisis, spiritual as well as economic and political. Almost anything may happen here. Morocco has not yet chosen its way forward or backward. Paris or Cairo, Washington or Moscow may become the decisive pole of attraction, whichever knows best how to appeal to Moorish hearts and Moorish interests.

This is the first in a series of articles based on a visit by our Paris correspondent to Morocco.

"Eli says he's never asked for a grading — you work your way up to director-general — and then what?"

Readers' Letters

FOREIGN CURRENCY ACCOUNTS

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I understand that the German Marks received by local residents by way of personal restitution are being automatically converted into Israel Pounds, without prior consultation with the recipient. If the latter wishes to keep the Marks in a foreign currency account, be it in German Marks, Dollars, Swiss Francs or the like, the Israel Pounds must be reconverted into foreign currency — and commission is paid to the bank on both transactions.

Is it fair to penalise the recipient of restitution by charging double commission for a transaction effected without his knowledge or consent? In such an event no commission at all should be charged since there was no need to convert the DM into IL in the first place.

Yours etc.
BATYA MOSCOVITZ
Tel Aviv, December 10.

Treasury Replies

Israel residents who transfer their restitution funds to Israel in German Marks get the equivalent in Israel Pounds through the banks, at the bank's purchasing rate for foreign currency. If they wish to purchase these Marks again, the bank will sell them these Marks once more at the purchasing rate, and no commission will be charged for this service. Thus the Treasury does not make any profit on such a transaction.

However, an Israel resident who receives foreign currency of one kind and who is entitled to keep a foreign currency account, and who wishes to keep it in currency of another kind, will have to acquire this other foreign currency at the bank's current selling rate. This regulation also applies to Israelis who desire to purchase foreign currency of another kind with their restitution Marks. Hence there is no discrimination involved.

SHLOMO AMIR
Information Director of Public Relations, The Treasury
Jerusalem, January 12.

ARAB FRONT

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — I read with great surprise, in your issue of January 19, that I had resigned from the Arab Front, following Mr. Taher Fahoum's resignation.

This report is completely untrue. I did not resign and will not resign from the Front, which expresses the hopes and aims of the Arabs in Israel.

Yours, etc.
YANI YANI
Head of Local Council of Kafr Yasif
Head of the Arab Front
Kafr Yasif, January 20.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

YOSEF SPRINZAK EULOGIZED

"HERE was a man" is the tenor of yesterday's press comment on the sudden demise of the Speaker and father of Israel's highest democratic institution.

Peretz Bernstein in Haboker (General Zionist) writes that Yosef Sprinzak was more than the Knesset speaker: he identified himself with the representation of the entire people, and he considered Democracy not only as a system preferable to all other regimes but as a vital condition for the existence and development of the State. He was a party man but in his capacity as Speaker he discarded all such affiliation, and it is for that reason that he commanded the universal sympathy and respect of all sections of the House and the nation.

Herut writes that although a deep ideological chasm separated the Herut Movement from Sprinzak, both had common values that they cherished in their Zionist outlook, their love of the Homeland, a desire for decent relations between one Jew and another and faith in democracy as the only way of life for our state.

Ha'aretz (non-party), stressing Sprinzak's love for the Jewish people, both as Jews and as people, pays tribute to his sincerity, sagacity and capacity for humour in the most trying circumstances.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) writes that though Sprinzak's voice is now stilled and the gavel has fallen from his hand, his spirit will continue to pervade our democracy which he fashioned consistently, with ability, with love and with respect.

Davar (Histadrut) devotes its space to personal tributes by David Zakkai, Moshe Sharett and Hayim Shurer.

Hatsofe (National Religious) marginally pays tribute to the late Speaker, extolling his broad vision, fairness, respect for original Jewish culture and wide erudition.

The Jewish Chronicle
January 30
AMSTERDAM CONFERENCE
On Sale Everywhere

ORLY Restaurant
38 Allenby Road, Tel Aviv
REOPENED
Oriental, French and Italian cuisine
Courteous Service ★ Reasonable Prices
Special arrangements for parties and celebrations
by phone 63735.

2 Legs, 4 Wheels, 2 Wings — or the Changing Aspects of Modern Travel

Our legs will take us a few yards, wheels some miles, but wings are best suited for thousands of miles...

...In our practical age, there is always a perfect answer to every travel problem. For everyday movements within a radius of up to a few hundred miles, the motor-car is obviously ideal: it is comfortable, adaptable, economical and always ready for use.

However, as soon as the question of long distances arises, travelling at 60 miles an hour is no longer sufficient: one wastes time and energy. Air transport offers speeds of 500 to 600 km. an hour (350 to 650 miles) with the comfort and relaxation of an easy chair or a bed for the entire length of the short journey.

The ideal is of course to combine the advantages of the motor-car with those of the airplane, hence: the "Air-Auto" car-plane service offered by Air France. In ordering his airplane ticket, the traveller can arrange for a car to meet him at the airport upon arrival which he can then drive wherever he pleases, thus avoiding the hazards of local transports.

This is yet another proof of Air France's concern for the complete satisfaction of its ever-growing number of passengers (there will soon be 5 million travellers every year on the world's largest airline).

ISRAEL IN A NUTSHELL!
FOR A COMPLETE PICTURE OF ISRAEL

THE JERUSALEM POST

Start your subscription while you are here and have it transferred to your home address on your departure.

COUPON ORDER

Please enter my subscription for:—

☐ One Year IL52.000
☐ 6 Months IL26.500
☐ 3 Months IL13.250

New annual subscribers and all those renewing now for a full year will receive a free copy of our Tenth Anniversary Souvenir Magazine.

Name _____

Address _____

Subscriptions should be remitted to any of our offices in:
JERUSALEM: P.O.B. 81, — Rehov Hahavatselet.
TEL AVIV: P.O.B. 1125,—32 Rehov Nahlat Binyamin.
HAIFA: P.O.B. 4510, — 24 Rehov Herzl.

At All Booksellers
ISRAEL
THE STORY IN PICTURES
Unique Historical Album
1947—1959
Hebrew, English, French
ALBUM DE LUXE
Many 6-colour photos and hundreds of others
Published by: OR ISRAEL, Tel Aviv, P.O.B. 388.
Distributors: YESOD, TEL AVIV

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
hereby announces the existence of vacancies in the civil service

Closing date for submission of applications: February 11, 1959.

The Income Tax Commission requires inspectors, Administrative Grade 5-7, in accordance with the following tenders and their specific requirements.

TENDER No. 2/34
Title of Vacancies: INCOME TAX INSPECTORS (47 vacancies).
Requirements: Secondary education or equivalent; practical experience in auditing; ability to negotiate; ability to maintain proper relations with the public. Knowledge of English desirable. Preference given to applicants who have passed intermediate auditors' examinations.

TENDER No. 2/35
Title of Vacancies: INCOME TAX INSPECTORS (15 vacancies for members of the minority communities).
Requirements: Secondary education or equivalent; knowledge of Bookkeeping; thorough mastery of Hebrew, oral and written; knowledge of Arabic; ability to negotiate; ability to maintain proper relations with the public. Practical experience in Bookkeeping and knowledge of English desirable.

TENDER No. 2/36
Title of Vacancies: INCOME TAX INSPECTORS (15 vacancies for new immigrants).
Requirements: Completed Hebrew Ulpan; good knowledge of Bookkeeping; practical experience in Bookkeeping; ability to negotiate; ability to maintain proper relations with the public. Knowledge of and practical experience in auditing and knowledge of English or French. Preference will be given to applicants with a secondary education or its equivalent; and to those aged between 40-55.

Special Conditions Governing the Above Three Tenders

1. Candidates will, upon passing oral and written tests, have to undertake to serve in the Income Tax Division for at least two years. They will then attend a concentrated study course in Jerusalem at the beginning of April, 1959, for a period of three months. During their attendance at the course, candidates will receive salaries in accordance with Grade 7 (initial basic salary to amount to IL135, plus the current cost-of-living allowance of IL159.600 — family allowance to be paid in accordance with Civil Service Regulations). Board and accommodation will be provided at the place of study, and a deduction of salary will be made amounting to 30% for single persons, 25% for married, childless persons, while married candidates with children will receive full salary.
2. The Ministry of Finance reserves the right to suspend any candidate on the course who may fail to measure up to the required standard.
3. Successful candidates will be graded after a trial period of six months, in accordance with the position assigned to them.
4. Civil Servants taking part in the above course will receive their salaries in accordance with their present grade, and the deductions mentioned in Paragraph 1 above will apply. All such civil servants will, if not employed as Income Tax Inspectors, return to their former place of employment.

1. Persons fulfilling the above requirements and wishing to apply should file an "Application for a Vacant Position", enclose IL3 by way of registration and classification and forward this to one of the addresses below:

The Civil Service Commission, Silberstein Building, Room No. 20, Jerusalem.
The Civil Service Commission, Southern District, 5 Rehov Heh, Hakirya, Tel Aviv.
The Civil Service Commission, Northern District, Office, Government House, Rehov Hassan Shukry.

("Application for Vacant Position" — Form No. 1061 — may be had free of charge at all post offices and at the addresses above).
2. Civil servants wishing to make application for any of the above vacancies may do so on a form "Application for Vacancy" via their offices, as per the Civil Service regulations.

THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE

ALGERIAN DILEMMA

By Nissim Rejwan

ALGERIA: The Realities, by Germaine Tillion. Translated by Ronald Matthews. Eyre & Spottiswoode, London, 1958. 96 pp. 10s. 6d.

ALGERIE 1958 : les données complémentaires, par Germaine Tillion. "Preuves," Mai, 1958 pp. 3-8.

THERE is a sense in which it would be true to say that an Algerian Problem would still be confronting the civilized world even if there had been no revolt and no F.L.N. Mme. Tillion's brief but excellent book, skirting the political and military issues of the problem and concentrating on Algeria as an example of what happens to a primitive culture when it is brought into contact with a modern industrial economy, throws more light on the territory's present situation than a score of bulky volumes dealing with the current bitterness could do. It places the author, an ethnologist by profession, in that line of eminent cultural anthropologists which includes such names as Ruth Benedict and Margaret Mead, and makes one wonder whether it is a mere coincidence that this branch of the science has been dominated by women.

If tragedy can be defined as being a calamity with no particular villain, then the Algerian conflict, now in its fifth year, has the dimensions of real tragedy. As Mme. Tillion points out: "In the Algerian tragedy, as I see it, there are a lot of victims, but few criminals — *and its possible solutions seem to me to contain the germs of yet further tragedies.*" That is why she does not attempt to provide either a ready-made scapegoat or a simple, sweeping remedy.

It is not, of course, a mere question of colonialism, although colonialism will have to shoulder the blame for the scourge that has succeeded it: "too many little local despots and too many financial groups have an interest in diverting to such a handy lightning-conductor the only too real popular aggressiveness with which they too will have to reckon one fine day."

More Needed

Yet it is not enough to accept the death of the colonial formula and to realise that a continuance of the *status quo* is no longer possible. The nature of the changes introduced by the presence of European patterns in these societies is such that it has rendered the old institutions incapable of taking over from the colonial ones. Mme Tillion here deserves fuller quotation :

> We certainly did not think we had done such a bad job of work when we put down slavery or cannibalism, defended the sedentary peasants against the raiding nomads, stamped out epidemics and tribal wars, built bridges and roads and factories, looked after the children and taught them to read. But a social system is a coherent whole, and when you destroy what is bad in it, you weaken what is good. In a word, the men who oppressed and exploited these countries and those who loved them and gave up their lives to them between them sawed through the main beams which held up the hoary political edifice in which human beings had been living for thousands of years. Their collapse was probably inevitable. All the same, we should not forget that it was through us and with us that it happened, and we should beware lest we do these peoples even more harm by withdrawing our guardianship than we did when we imposed it on them: "Now goodbye, I'm out of this deal./ Try to scrape along./ And put your shoulder to the wheel."

But what are today's Algerians — these men who worked at Billancourt and at St. Denis, who fought at Verdun and on the Somme and liberated France and crossed the Rhine and the Lattre: "have they or have they not emerged from their Middle Ages? They are certainly Moslems, and fervent ones, but they are no more the contemporaries of Sidi Ocba than we are of St. Louis."

Nor are they any more orientals — "the drowsy and poetic Orient, the fanatical and bloody Orient, the resigned and fatalistic Orient — there is no lack of clichés" Lacking, as they do, education, technical background and resources, the majority of them are not Europeans either. They are simply twentieth century Algerians — "and that, believe me, is not a position that anyone need envy."

In such a wilderness of the spirit, hatred, suspicion and despair become the stuff of life. Hatred is the only refuge of men "who cannot even revolt against the gangrenous filth that our civilization becomes by the time it reaches their level. The panting locomotive . . . turns into the rusty old sewing-machine that is ruining their embroideries. The messages of our philosophers, our historians and our scientists have shrunk to a lout's asinine guffaw at all these men revere."

Mme. Tillion naturally rejects both of the attitudes prevalent on the French side — the one advocating the retention of privileges and the other eager to get rid of a heavy financial burden, presumably by writing Algeria off. "The first attitude is an outdated daydream; the second would doom Algeria irrevocably to the worst of fates."

It is in the nature of the Algerian dilemma that the blame cannot be laid at the door of either side; yet this does not mean that no one is to blame. The emotionalism and insensitiveness of the colons are matched only by the thoughtlessness and fanaticism of the nationalist leadership, which seems to give little attention to the decisive economic, social and cultural factors at work :

> They do not realize, in the first place, the scale of the sacrifices that their country needs if it is merely to keep going — and "merely to keep going," in Algeria's case, means to stave off an appalling day of reckoning. They do not realize either that the Algerian workers in France would be only too easy to replace, and that they would have next to no chance in finding work elsewhere. Above all, they regard as a success for them the fact that the majority of Frenchmen are fed up with the present war. There is nothing comforting about that, except for the exact extent. And the idea of sending troops to Algeria with job of providing the country with the billions and the experts it needs, and will shut our factories to Algerians.

What the author is saying here would seem to support the settlers' case — although in a far deeper and much more involved sense than this would at first suggest. After all, Algeria's whole existence depends on the twin pillars of an economic and administrative framework provided by the French officials and settlers, and the legal right of Algerian workers to go to France in search of work. (There are at present between 350,000 and 400,000 Algerians working in France who support, directly or indirectly, about one-third of the Moslem population in the rural districts of Algeria. On the other hand, French investments in Algeria itself provide a livelihood for more than 100,000 Algerian workers.) This interdependence works both ways.

"Algeria: The Realities" is a translation of "L'Algérie en 1957," which was written in the last weeks of 1956 and published the following year in a limited edition. Mme Tillion has since published two brief papers on the subject. As its subtitle suggests, "Algérie 1958" tries to show the degree of this interdependence, between the two "enemies." She points out that the two-way current of dependence, the "objective interdependence" between the two lands is something that was absent in France's relations with Morocco or Tunisia. "Certain disaster will follow for either side if it wrests victory from the other."

It is a measure of Mme. Tillion's sincerity and fair-mindedness that she is trusted and heard by both sides. When her book was published, Saadi Yacef, F.L.N. commander of the Algiers area (who has since been captured and sentenced to death) arranged a meeting with her to discuss some of the book's implications. In the December, 1958 issue of "Encounter," Mme. Tillion gives a very moving account of her subsequent meeting with Yacef and his girl assistant, which she prepared to read before the Algiers court trying them. The testimony, which was read in court although the author was not summoned as a witness, depicts Yacef as having many doubts and scruples about the acts of terrorism which he was perpetrating. She managed to convince him of the soundness of her argument :

> . . . A little later he asked me, in a rather anxious voice, "How do you think it will all end?"
>
> I was very pessimistic, replying bluntly, "There is no reason why it should end. The F.L.N. will never defeat the French army, and though the French army might crush the rebellion temporarily, I see no possibility of their stamping it out for good. If some day in the future, France wearies of the constant drain of men and treasure, and decides to conclude the war. . . this whole country will be doomed to rapid decline."
>
> At one point during the conversation, Yacef exclaimed in genuine despair: *"Alors, je ne serai jamais un homme libre!"* ("In that case I shall never be a free man!")

As Albert Camus wrote of her book :

> ". . . no one either in Algeria or throughout the world can henceforth discuss the Algerian problem without having read what an understanding and cultivated woman has written about my misunderstood, desperate native land, now stirred by a heart-rending hope."

EWI ALDUBY : Tense Form (coat alone)
From the "Modern Art in Israel" show at Bait Hamalin, Tel Aviv.

Education For What?

By CARL LEVINE

THE LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE : A CHAPTER IN AMERICAN CULTURAL HISTORY, by George P. Schmidt. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey. 230 pp., illus. $6.00.

AMONG the many reappraisals that have taken place in American thinking since Sputnik first burst into the skies none, perhaps, has been more "agonizing" than the reappraisal of the American educational system. It would be mistaken, however, to believe that this phenomenon of critically examining its educational programme is entirely novel in American life, a practice, by the way, that might profitably be copied by Israeli education.

There is today scarcely an institution of higher learning in the U.S. (and there are some 1,900 of them) worthy of the name that doesn't periodically subject itself to rigorous self-analysis. This interest in its own "innards" is not altogether morbid.

The writer of this review recalls a recent institutional soul-searching by faculty and administration of the Midwest university at which he had been teaching. What seems so surprising in retrospect is not merely the hard-hitting report of the investigating committee's findings (it "pulled no punches"), but the alacrity with which faculty sub-committees were formed to implement the report's recommendations.

This eagerness for self-improvement, this readiness to abandon the outmoded and to adjust itself to a changing world, so much admired in business America, have earned only muted cheers and condescension when practised by education-America.

"The Liberal Arts College" by George P. Schmidt is a documented account of the changes that have taken place in American higher education — from its beginning in 1636 with the founding of Harvard College, down to the present. The author also discusses briefly such controversial matters as college athletics, fraternities, "practical" courses, objective tests, academic freedom, etc.

Whatever its shortcomings, the early classical curriculum had the advantage of brevity. The courses offered at Yale in 1839, for example, could all be printed on a single page; over 200 pages are required to list Yale's 1958 curriculum. In this relatively short span of time the development of higher education in America nicely illustrated Herbert Spencer's famous definition of evolution, changing from "an indefinite, incoherent homogeneity to a definite, coherent heterogeneity."

The change, it should be noted, involved not merely the proliferation of courses to keep pace with a rapidly expanding universe, but quite a fresh outlook on man's place in that universe. Whereas previously "a college education" in America had meant a highly disciplined intellectual programme for a tiny, and mostly well-to-do, élite, the new attitude as embodied in the teachings of John Dewey, viewed the college as a sort of public service institution serving the needs of all the people by offering to everyone, no matter what his background, the kind of programme that would enable him to better meet his own particular needs and solve his own particular problems.

Needless to say, there was (and still is) a good deal of opposition to this pragmatic approach to higher education, which has been derisively dubbed "intellectual baby-sitting." According to Robert Hutchins, former-ly Chancellor of the University of Chicago, the purpose of a liberal college education is not to train journalists or engineers or social workers but to train minds, to transmit those enduring truths and insights which have been recorded by the greatest intellects of the past; this treasury of literary, philosophical, religious and scientific writing has come down to us as the Great Tradition of western culture. For the college to offer "problem-solving courses" is a waste of time, Hutchins maintained, because the problem the student "solves" in class will not be the one he confronts when he gets out into the world. The essence of a university education is intellectual, not social, not moral, not vocational.

Interestingly, George Santayana, a classical scholar himself, has challenged the Great Tradition approach to education in his "The Genteel Tradition at Bay" in which he deplores the over-emphasis on classical culture and past intellectual achievements. The creative life, he points out, must grow out of present experiences as well.

It was this clash of educational philosophies which has helped shape both classroom and extra-curricular activities in American liberal art colleges today. And the debate still goes on.

Since Sputnik there has arisen a great cry of anguish from those who suddenly have become fearful that America is being overtaken by those primitive Russians.

What was wrong? The American educational system! American college students, it was discovered, weren't being stuffed with enough maths, enough physics, enough abstract science. Under Russian impetus the egghead is at last coming into his own in America.

But irony of ironies — in the market place of ideas the product of the narrowly directed totalitarian educational system appeared to surpass (in certain areas of science at any rate) the unshackled, free-inquiring mind which is justly the pride of our western culture. Or are our minds as free as we like to think?

In his chapter dealing with civil liberties on the campus, the author, having said all the decent, proper things one expects, fails to mention the embarrassing fact that Rutgers University, publisher of this otherwise excellent history of the American liberal arts college, was one of the six universities censured in 1956 by the American Association of University Professors for its violation of the principles of academic freedom!

Which leaves us with the unsettling question — what is education for, anyway? To help us subdue the world around us? Or the darker, more recalcitrant world within?

LEGAL POLICIES

JOURNAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL COMMISSION OF JURISTS, Vol. I, No. 1. The Hague, 1958.

THE second issue of this new and important journal again offers a wealth of well-documented material on legal institutions and procedures in various countries. Lawyers and politicians in Israel will be especially interested in the observations on the secular nature of the State in a very instructive article on the protection of civil rights in India, as well as in another article on the control of the civil and military Administration in Denmark.

International jurisdiction and legislation on the vexed subject of evidence obtained by wire-tapping and eavesdropping, are surveyed with special regard to American practice and the Birkett report of 1957. Other articles deal with the Bar in France and the European Commission of Human Rights.

Perhaps the most substantial contribution is a 80-page digest of judicial procedure in the Soviet Union and in Eastern Europe. It provides some interesting sidelights on the application of the old but fallacious maxim that confession is "the queen of evidences" to be obtained at all costs, including torture. In his historic speech at the 20th Congress of the Communist Party in 1956, Mr. N.S. Khrushchev himself strongly repudiated this practice, which had no basis in Soviet law.

The volume concludes with reviews of a German study on acts of State under the rule of law, and of two books on freedom of opinion and information in France and Spain. There we learn that under the present law of Spain freedom of opinion is permitted only in so far as it does not interfere with "the fundamental principles of the State" — a rule aptly compared by the reviewer with a statement of policy in Communist China that writers and artists are entirely free, "but no one may use this freedom for undertaking anti-Party and anti-socialist activities." *E. M.*

PUNDITS EVERYWHERE

Kenneth Tynan, the "Observer" dramatic critic, is spending a year in the U.S. as guest theatre critic of the "New Yorker."

By Kenneth Tynan

THE intellectual landscape of America is dotted with curious features for which England has no precise counterpart. One of the most remarkable of these is the prevalence of Pundits. I am not particularly fond of the word, but there seems to be no other that quite describes the function of these imposing figures. Many of them are specialists in their own fields — politics, literature, sociology or psychiatry — yet their words have repercussions far wider than those of specialised knowledge. They speak ex cathedra, and are listened to with a respect that borders at times on awe, even though — and this is the odd thing — they frequently have little or no official status.

A Pundit writes not only on his own subject but on what he is apt to refer to as "the American situation" or "the American experience." He is an analyst of society and culture, a guardian of values, an interpreter of trends and, as the phrase goes, "all like that." At parties he needs no introduction other than his name, which is a great help, because it is sometimes awkward to define in a few unpompous words exactly what he does. "This is Mr. X, the Pundit" is somehow embarrassing, like "This is Simon Stylites, the Saint."

Not all Pundits operate on the same level of majesty: much depends on the medium through which they express their findings — radio, television, daily papers, weekly magazines, quarterlies, lectures, or books, in that ascending order. The best of them, however, are aspiring to the role of intellectual arbiter, or latter-day Solon, that was played in nineteenth-century England by men like Coleridge, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold and John Stuart Mill. Strong elements of Punditry exist in Bertrand Russel and T.S. Eliot, but chiefly, so to speak, as sidelines: we still think of Russell primarily as "the Philosopher" and of Eliot as "the Poet." The test of a true Pundit is the extent to which he departs from his home ground and the authority with which he trespasses on everybody else's. The classic instance of an American Pundit without Portfolio is probably Bernard Baruch.

A literary critic, for example, is well on the way to becoming a literary Pundit when his influence begins to spread outside purely literary circles. By this definition, Lionel Trilling and Edmund Wilson are Pundits on a scale unapproached by any contemporary English critic. The decline of the American Left, and the subsequent withdrawal of its supporters from active crusading, have produced a number of displaced Pundits, such as the engagingly combative Dwight Macdonald, a walking factory of opinions on any topic from abstract art to the economic fallacies of Marxism. Sociological Pundits, a rapidly growing tribe, are led by David Riesman ("The Lonely Crowd"), William H. Whyte ("The Organization Man"), Philip Wylie ("A Generation of Vipers") and Max Lerner ("America as a Civilization"), with columnists like Robert Ruark bringing up the rear. Erich Fromm has graduated from psychiatry to Punditry, and there is a thriving gradation of political Pundits, ranging from Walter Lippmann and the Alsop brothers to the uncannily reprehensible Westbrook Pegler. Whether for good or ill, we have no commentators who wield anything like the same power; nor have we anyone whose Pundithood, on radio and television, is as potent as that of Ed Murrow.

The list could go on indefinitely, including such uplift Pundits as Norman Vincent Peale: what its members have in common is that they have all set themselves up as independent observers, making generalizations about the social and/or cultural scene. They have also achieved thereby an astonishing degree of national celebrity.

There is, of course, one obvious reason for their existence. A country so vast, so full of specialists, so broken up into ethnic and other immigrant minorities, needs to have its multitudinousness brought into one focus; to have its chaotic ways of life charted and crystallised. Hence the emphasis on what are called "areas of togetherness" and the urgent quest for people who can be described either as "mature, adult, all-round human beings" or, more ambitiously, as "Renaissance men."

Intellectual Punditry, as Lionel Trilling tentatively suggested to me last week, has a similar raison d'être in America, he said, has no cultural Establishment of the sort that exists in Britain; no élite of intellectuals, sharing roughly the same values and standards, whether aesthetic or political. Part of his job, he felt, was to try to create one by adumbrating the qualities of mind that might be appropriate to it. Often he had the sensation of addressing a largely imaginary audience, but even so, the effort had to be made. In England, he said, there were M.P.s who could discuss his books in the same terms as those in which he could discuss their speeches in the House; in America this reciprocity did not obtain except in rare cases (he cited Adlai Stevenson), a state of affairs which he attributed to the fact that London is — as New York is not — the cultural as well as the political capital. Whereas the British intellectual could be absorbed into the main stream of an Establishment, the American had to stay high and dry, since there was no Establishment to absorb him.

Con-nonconformism

This is not Trilling verbatim but seriatim, since I kept no notes, but I think it fairly represents his attitude. The conversation, incidentally, enabled me to chalk up two notable "firsts." Never before had I heard on human lips the words "acculturation" and "ideational."

Having had some experience of the ease with which intellectuals can be lured into accepting the *status quo* while preserving an outward semblance of nonconformity, I am less convinced than Mr. Trilling that a cultural Establishment is altogether a desirable objective. All the same, he is obviously right to prefer a few shared assumptions to a cacophony of arguments based on mutually exclusive premises. Where all assumptions are shared, the result is cultural Stalinism; but where no assumptions are shared, the result is cultural anarchy. As long as Mr. Trilling's proposed clerisy of Pundits restricts itself to putting forwards hypotheses on which artists of all kinds can find common ground, it can do nothing but good.

I speak personally here, for some of the good might well accrue to me. One of the postulates of English conversation, outside the strongholds of last-ditch Toryism, is that it is respectable to be a Socialist. This, as I keep forgetting to my cost, does not apply in America. A few weeks ago I watched a TV programme at the house of a well-known man of the theatre, intelligent, widely travelled, and a friend. A Polish poet, filmed in Warsaw, was discussing the question of censorship, guardedly but with considerable perception. Before long my host began to remark on the man's appearance, how terror-stricken he looked, how abjectly he personified the fearful slave. I tartly replied that, slaves or not, the Poles had not been stripped of their creativity, and were still turning out some brilliantly effective films and novels.

My intelligent friend wheeled on me in silent incredulity, a state in which he remained for fully ten minutes before declaring, to a room full of people, who were also his guests: "You're a Communist. I've got a Communist in my house." I had not realized, until the gap opened between us, how desperately wide it was. If responsible punditry can help to close it, I for one shall be immensely grateful.

(Copyright)

Round the Bookshops

If the Bible Quizzes for the time being have done nothing to bring about the practice of the *mitzvot* and have only proved to be a slight spur to what is written, there is room for hope that in due time, provided interest is sustained and even intensified, there will be a turn in the desired direction. The saying that studying the Tora as a means to some other end may lead one to study it for its own sake is more than an aphorism: it is a fact, borne out by experience. We have already had occasion to point to the growing literature that is springing up in the wake of the quizzes, which gives those interested the opportunity to test their own expertness in biblical knowledge. The latest of these books is the small pocket-size Hidden Brechit LiYladim חידון בראשית לילדים (Genesis Quiz for Children, Karni, IL1.200) by Levin Kipnes, which is thoughtfully composed and will certainly prove instructive as well as entertaining to those children who seriously apply their efforts. The book is divided into three sections, the first of which contains questions couched in rhyme with the pertinent chapter and verse in Genesis indicated at the foot of the page and with the answers given at the end of the book. Conundrums and and jokes are also part of its makeup and there are even posers designed to test alertness. Following is one of the sixty rhymed (freely translated) posers:

There was a man who one clear morn
Turned up in Eden but was not born.

At the other end of the stick, however, we have Yossi Gamzu who, in his Atem Noar Atem? אתם נוער אתם ? (You're Youth, Are You? Masada, IL2.800, illustrations by Shmulik Katz) lashes out right and left against certain undesirable tendencies in Israel and comes to the defence of our much reviled youth, which has undeservedly been accused of nihilism, superficiality and what not. His diatribe is couched in the form of unorthodox verse and his darts are well-aimed, but beneath the seeming levity and mischief runs a serious current. As for the youth part of it, how long does that condition last? But here is a rare opportunity to realize just how "unterrible" is the sabra of today who seems to have earned himself the reputation of being an enfant terrible.

Ex-Australian Yossel Birstein, who today is a member of Kibbutz Ovat and takes care of the flocks, has trained a penetrating eye on kibbutz life and those who make up the collective settlement. The results of his observations make up the story in B'rukhrekhot Tsarot ברוכרכות צרות (On Narrow Pavements), from the Yiddish by M. Ravid, Hamatmid, IL3.600) which deals with the difficulties and problems that attend intimate living within a communal group, though the compensation of joys bound up with creative effort are not to be ruled out. Surely enough, Birstein does not ignore "the eternal triangle," but to his credit this is the most banal and insignificant part of his tale.

The "Hatam Sofer" got his name from the book he had written; so did the "Hazon Ish" (will the same hold for the "Hazon Vaderekh?"): on the other hand we have before us Margaliot Hayam (Pearls of the Sea, Mosad Harav Kook. 2 volumes, IL7.500 each) which takes its name from its author, Rabbi Reuven Margoliot. Here is a writer and scholar who is at home in the Jewish sources and expert in bringing them together when the need arises for a conclusive proof of a contention or interpretation, as in this case. His subject is chiefly the Tractate of Sanhedrin. For the children, Yedidya Safra has dug up and presented Otsar Anumi (My People's Treasure, Amihai, IL4), a collection of Talmudic and Midrashic legends.

M.H.

MARQUAND'S LATEST

WOMEN AND THOMAS HARROW. By John P. Marquand. Little, Brown & Co., Boston 1958. 497 pp. $4.75.

IT seems a great pity that so much shrewdness, even wisdom, so much experience of the human heart, and so much good writing and technique should of late be squandered by Mr. Marquand on unworthy subjects. The last serious novel — for Mr. Marquand also writes novels and entertainments, even if he does not call them that — was "Sincerely, Willis Wayde," 1955. What struck me then for the first time, does so now even more forcibly: if this book were published under another name, it would be hailed as a remarkable achievement and would probably be a best-seller. But it could not grip you, because the hero and most of the characters are so contemptible.

In this case, Mr. Marquand has, by an ingenious trick of characterisation, made the hero even more unlovable. He is a playwright, and as his first wife tells him, he is always "speaking lines," always seeing "good curtains" and mentally noting good or effective speeches. Maybe he cannot help it, but he becomes less than human when he goes on like this in times of stress.

Harrow is a man whose world tumbles about him within one day, married to a nagging wife and still in love with his first. He has just bought a beautiful house and furnished it exquisitely, when he loses all he has. Meeting his first wife and finding that she loves him still and would return to him, he refuses her — why? From pride? — and says he will build his life anew. The best part of the book, as so often in Mr. Marquand's novels, is the long flashback, actually a novel in itself, when Thomas Harrow relives his early life, his first successes, his happy first marriage.

PAULA ARNOLD

PRIZE and PREJUDICE

By EPHRAIM KISHON

EVEN those who had actually read Ben Zion Ziegler's novelette "Long Is the Way to the End," were sure that he would receive the Bialistok Prize this year. It was clear to anyone with ten piastres' worth of discrimination that the prize could not again be awarded to C.M. Grinbotaster in recognition of his 75 years of outstanding literary activity, as the veteran author had already won the prize seven times so far, in recognition of 40-45-50-55-60-65-70 years of outstanding literary activity.

J. Melamed-Becker's soaring biblical novel also had only slim chances, for though it was rich in lyrical overtones, it lacked the greatness and vision that could have made the judges forget that Mapam was not due to receive the prize until 1961.

G.N. Shashlik was not yet 60, and Z.R. Honig had never been to Bialistok. So there remained only "Long Is the Way to the End," which also happened to be the best literary work of the year, a book of genius and spell-binding realism, almost unprecedented in the annals of the country's prizes.

The odds were so heavily in Ben Zion Ziegler's favour, that the press mentioned the important event only in passing: at the bottom of the sports page. More specifically, the general tenor of the dailies ran thus: "Ziegler to get Bia." That was all. One paper went a step farther in the field of extreme indifference and did not even bother to send a reporter to the prize ceremony. Instead, under the heading, "B.Z. Ziegler Received the Bialistok Prize," it wrote: "B.Z. Ziegler yesterday received the Bialistok Prize *(Itim.)*."

Only one of the reviewers, who nursed a subconscious hatred for the author because 23 years ago the latter had said that he, the reviewer, was bald, came out with a vitriolic sally headed, "What, A Prize for Ziegler?!", in which he demolished the judges for awarding the prize to such an "abomination of desolation." But the editor refused to print the attack, saying that no one cared a hoot about the blamed thing.

All was clear. All was settled. All was lost.

And then the impossible happened.

Ben Zion Ziegler was not awarded the prize.
He did not receive it.

Next day the papers reported the non-award of the prize in bold, enormous type. Quick-witted reporters wrote about the event as if they had been there. Public opinion worked up steam. Run-of-the-mill citizens, who are not in the habit of jumping into literary affrays since they never read books, showered the offended writer with signs of their sympathy. Complete strangers would walk up to him, pat his back and say: "Listen, they're morons!"

In the indignant press, one attack stood out by virtue of its virulence. It was headed, "What, A Prize, But Not For Ziegler?!". In it the reviewer completely demolished the judges whom he called "spiritual beggars."

In the end, even the Transport Minister had to raise his voice in protest against the injustice perpetrated. Public opinion was aroused. Myriads learned for the first time about the existence of the Bialistok Prize. Hundreds of thousands discovered the writer and decided to read his book. Two even bought it.

This meteoric literary success did not go to Ben Zion Ziegler's head. He remained the same quiet, modest writer and did not show his satisfaction at the judges' decision by so much as batting an eyelid. Furthermore, his friends swore that he would have borne the award of the prize just as stoically, even if it would have consigned him to total oblivion.

Overnight, the "Ziegler Affair" had become the country's most discussed topic. Under the pressure of public opinion, Egged presented the author with free rides on all its lines. At an impressive ceremony, Bilet made him a freeman.

"Many writers have visited us who have won prizes" — the mayor disclosed, "but it would never have occurred to us to make them freemen..."

Demonstratively, Ben Zion Ziegler was awarded the consolation prize of the Gedera Local Council and also the Labour Prize of the Citrus Marketing Board. His meat ration coupens were doubled at the behest of the Ministry of Health. The literary critics unanimously

praised the wronged book's inherent values, and even Kol Yisrael mentioned it in its programme "Who Didn't Win This Week?"

Outstanding among numberless marks of esteem were two huge boulders, one of granite, the other of basalt, sent to the writer's apartment by the Negev settlements. An inscription on the rocks read: "To Ben Zion Ziegler, as a token of appreciation of his non-receipt of the prize."

The writer himself appeared to have lost some of his aplomb in those days. He rejected the fertility prize of the Prime Minister's Office and refused a compensatory mission to Ghana. His appointment as trainer of the national soccer team was anything but certain. In any case, "Long Is The Way To The End" had again appeared in the bookstore windows, adorned with a jacket reading: "The book which did not win the Bialistok Prize 1959"

But the wheel of fate is still turning. It is still conceivable that Ben Zion Ziegler may win the Bialistok Prize next year and then the cruel Israeli public will forget him in a flash. In the meantime, he is the envy of his fellow-authors. It is an open secret that many writers are feverishly hatching masterpieces with the clear intention of not winning a prize.

By arrangement with "Ma'ariv"

Life and Letters

Monkey Business

At a meeting in Tel Aviv arranged between Robert Graves and several Hebrew writers, one of those present mentioned the well-known physicist's hypothesis that a million monkeys pounding away at a million typewriters would eventually write at least one beautiful poem. "No," remarked the young Hebrew poet T. Carmi, "they would write criticisms."

Churchill Biography

A biography of Sir Winston Churchill is planned for April publication in the U.S. by John Day. It is written by Princess Martha Bibesco of Rumania, whose acquaintance with the Churchill family for many years gave her firsthand knowledge of her subject. The title will be "Sir Winston Churchill: Master of Courage."

Original Text

The University of Michigan Press will publish on Feb. 2 the "original, authentic" Russian text of Boris Pasternak's "Doctor Zhivago."

Radarman

"The Pulse of Radar," the autobiography of Sir Robert Watson-Watt, will be published by Dial Press in the U.S. on Feb. 17. The carpenter's son from Scotland, who conceived the idea of radar and developed it, tells how he convinced soldiers and politicians that they should use it and as a result "revolutionized the whole of modern war." He also tells the story of individual radar devices and of the battles they affected.

Stamp of the Week

New Hungarian airmail stamps feature aircraft flying over landmarks in Budapest and five other Hungarian cities.

The five-forint value shows Heroes' Square, with the Museum of Fine Arts in the background, and the engraving, by J. Vertel, is so finely done that with a magnifying glass three buses, eight cars, 56 pedestrians and a dog can clearly be seen. Part of the Danube Embankment, with the Academy of Sciences in the foreground and the Parliament buildings in the distance, appears on the ten-forint value.

C.W. MILE

NOW ON SALE

ISRAEL GOVERNMENT YEAR BOOK

5719 (1958)

English Edition

contains a wealth of information on all aspects of life in Israel. A comprehensive book useful to all. Contains 614 double-column pages. The most up-to-date map of Israel is attached.

Price : IL4.000.

Obtainable at all book stores and newspaper stands.

Published by the Government Printer

Earn Dollars Advertise in the Jewish Post and OPINION

America's only national Anglo-Jewish weekly newspaper (circulated in all 48 states)

For further details please consult your Advertising Agent or write to our ISRAEL BUREAU:

4 Rehov Gilead, Talpiot—Jerusalem

EXECUTIVE (36)

with experience in general administration and management of technical department, excellent knowledge of Hebrew, English, German and well-versed in dealing with Government Offices, would like to change his present position for a suitable one in Industry.

Apply to: No. 2123, P.O.B. 1560, Haifa.

For Sale
FORD ANGLIA
1954 model
in excellent condition.
Price : IL.6.500.
Write : E. A., P.O.B. 31, Jerusalem.

ISRAELIS GO ABSTRACT

IT is not surprising that the exhibition of "Modern Art in Israel" now on view at Beit Hansiin, should consist mainly of abstractions. Abstractionism in one form or another is today the principal pictorial convention the world over. For a long time after abstractionism had established itself overseas as the essential 20th century approach to painting, it had few adherents here; the emphasis may have shifted to pattern but natural appearances held their own. Now, this exhibition, which includes works by many formerly figurative painters, comes along to demonstrate a definite turn of the tide.

Some 30-odd painters are represented. Some like Mokady, Janco, Kahana and Meirovitch with half-a-dozen works and some like Ruth Bamberger, Minna Sisselman and Michael Gross with one or two. The overall tendency is towards a romantic abstract-impressionism which hints at landscape and is obviously based on visual experience. There is no geometric abstraction and no "tachism." On the positive side, there is rich and sensuous colour; beautiful colour effects do abound along with a feeling of vitality. On the negative side, many of the works seem rather superficial and meaningless, but this is criticism the reviewer might make about a good deal of contemporary painting, which either seems to represent a world already disintegrated by the atom bomb or to comprise splashes of attractive colour suitable for textiles or wall-paper. In fact, comparing this exhibition with many of a similar sort in Europe, the Israel show has more dynamism and glow.

ZVI MEIROVITCH: "Wall covered with blue moss" (oils)

From the Modern Art in Israel Exhibition at Beit Hansiin, Tel Aviv.

Meirovitch Outstanding

Outstanding among the exhibits are the works of Zvi Meirovitch, mostly closely knit and beautiful in colour with their deep blues, velvety blacks and touches of bright yellow or green. They have a certain intensity, too which can also be said of Mitna Shaulsman's two large canvases with their vehement brush strokes and swinging rhythms. Mokady's works, which he labels simply, "compositions" are elegant in colour and a couple seem to have a certain poetic quality but when one thinks of what he has produced and of his knowledge and skill, it seems more than extravagant to throw it all away just to put one pretty patch of colour beside another.

Kahana has attached poetic titles to his very simple designs, mostly of log-like objects floating in space. The best of an uninteresting series is the "Desert Bird" which has a feeling of space and a delightfully painted background. Janco's group of seven works are quiet in colour and devoid of his customary angular and pointed rhythms. With the exception of "Don Quixote," which conveys the effect of the emaciated knight tilting at windmills, they seem to have little to do with their titles.

Rich Colour Patterns

From Paldi, Bezalel Shaiz and Jean David, there are some rich colour patterns which are a joy to the eye although the last named's "Night in Eilat," with its piece of coral and drawing pins stuck into a piece of material, is too outmoded even to amuse. Ruth Bamberger's tapestry-like evocations of mountain and fish have distinct charm and Aviva Margalit's Hartung-influenced calligraphic compositions, all named for some unknown reason "Fish," make effective patterns. Avigdor Steimatzky shows five "compositions" which, on study, evolve into landscape. Although somewhat too chaotic, they are eloquent in colour and interesting in their variety of textural effects.

Varied Sculpture

Among the newcomers Emanuela contributes a couple of well-painted works, very pleasant in colour too, and Silvio Rand's "Compositions" are vigorous and lively, while Shlomo Shwara shows real feeling for forceful design and effective colour and Hanna Levi's sensitive works evidence great promise.

Among the sculptors, Kosso shows a group of small bronzes in the Giacometti manner, that is, the figures are very tall and attenuated and very rough in texture. This is an interesting series, refined in conception yet very lively. The brass abstracts of Zahara Schatz, like solidified ribbons thrown into the air, have much beauty of line and the pebble-like form by Zvi Alduby is likewise interesting in shape. Palombo's iron and green glass is attractive in its open form but his works in wood are heavy and lifeless. Noemi Hanreck's two wooden forms are simple but expressive. One would like to see more of her work.

E.W.

Watercolours Down the Ages

THE Bezalel Museum in Jerusalem is currently showing a UNESCO Travelling Exhibition of over 70 reproductions entitled "Watercolours," with works from the early Chinese to Picasso. The gulf is not such a wide one: Lian K'ai's caricature of a poet has a lot of humour and an economy of statement in common with Picasso's "Faun."

The term water-colour is taken very literally in this show, and tinted drawings by Daumier and Lautrec hang opposite the ethereal washes of Turner (who does not reproduce well, so that *kitsch* seems close). Sutherland hangs near works by Bazaine, Klee and Dufy that are nearer to the strict use of the term gouache. A watercolour was traditionally a translucent, transparent, carefully considered yet of necessity quickly put down statement; the paint applied with great sensitivity, with particular consideration for the surface of the paper.

In one direction, the art flowered in England under Constable. In France it achieved something near to the original ideal in the carefully organized yet lightly painted studies of Cezanne.

There is by the way a nice Zaritsky study of Tel Aviv in the show, but it looks almost careless right beside Cezanne's "Mont Sante Victoire." An unkind piece of hanging!

One can see the modern's application of the medium on one wall; Kandinsky, beautifully organized and balanced, yet with a real feeling for the technique; Miro and Leger, gay and deft, in deference to the medium; Klee full of preoccupation with construction; Lyonel Feininger, slickly efficient yet boring after one look; Graham Sutherland, making a fine attempt to synthesize the modern approach with the English love of landscape; Chagall, with a wonderful sort of superillustration; and finally the great Bazaine, fumbling, groping for a successful making and welding together of absolutely meaningless shapes and in the end producing something that gets more vexing and interesting and alive every time you return to it.

As a show, this one has many gaps, but it is one of the best we have seen for some time and is a must for every artist and student.

M.R.

Three-Man Show at Artists' House

THREE Haifa artists are exhibiting at the Jerusalem Artists' Pavilion. All have developed proficiency in stating what they want to say, but seem satisfied with too little.

DAVID WITTMAN'S watercolours are well known and little changed. They have the architect's facility and a tendency to romanticise buildings, but not human figures, which are rendered "as seen." At best, we have the realistic sweeping views of Haifa Bay (2 and 3). At worst, the "Meeting in Ein Hod" and "The White Ship," both illustrations of an almost commercial level. Wittman has great technical powers, but little subtlety. Even his best watercolours have washes straight out of the tube and insufficient variation in texture.

NAHUM ECOK shows a few sound, realistic oils, and as if to demonstrate that these are not the limits of his appreciation, some oil sketches of landscapes reduced to symbols, bravely dashed in. However, there is insufficient thought in the latter to hold interest. Only "Still Life" (32) has a design that has been worked on and a paint surface with enough variation to be interesting. It clearly shows that Kook is capable of far more interesting work.

AVRAHAM NESSATY shows some bright, light watercolours that are almost poster-like in their broadness of technique. Here again facility triumphs over the creative process. Nessaty's weaknesses are seen in his monochrome watercolours: lack of attention to construction and a "camera" eye.

If these three painters are to progress, they will have to think less and less about the proportions of what they see, and more about developing a personal feeling to what they learn about what is in front of them, and then put this down in more interesting colour combinations.

Notwithstanding the above, there are a number of works by all three that are worth acquiring as home-brighteners, and the prices are very, very modest.

M.R.

Salon of Satire

THE first of a projected series of bi-annual "Salons of Satire" is to open February 7 at the Modern Art Museum of the Haifa Municipality. The shows, designed to group together the selected output of Israel's working original cartoonists, will concentrate each time on a specific topic. This year's theme will be the personality of each of the exhibiting cartoonists. The jury will consist of Museum staff and members of the profession.

SHEMI STATUE AT N.Y. MUSEUM

An iron statue by Yehiel Shemi, a member of the "New Horizons" group of artists, is on exhibition at the New York Museum of Modern Art.

Exhibitions in Haifa

Tackling Design in Plastics

A VISIT to the Plastic Products show of the Industrial Design Exhibition Centre at Beit Hakranot in Haifa permits some estimate of their aesthetic level compared with what we expect from ceramics, without entering into their range or quality. The starting point is manifestly utilitarian and the characteristic light weightedness, an important practical advantage, tends against it when an object is acquired for artistic adornment. However fine pottery is, it never loses a certain substantiality.

In the matter of colour, plastics have nothing of which to be ashamed. I admired a green hose pipe, a bright blue bucket, a vermilion bowl and the chocolate brown, red, yellow, celadon, olive and light grey table ware.

The burning problem concerns design, both formal and pictorial. The most satisfactory are the lamps, whether table or standing, because their element of suspension requires the impression of light weight. The plastic linoleum, often satisfied by a decorative monochrome, has, in one instance, a cheery potplant design.

On the whole, the Israel manufacturer seems to be still feeling his way. Contrast the foreign-made articles displayed for comparison and note the boldness of contours which can only emanate from experienced designers; here too one bowl at least tries to obviate light weight by coordinating form and colour. And, as in ceramics, that raises the question of the use of the experienced artist. I could discover only one familiar name—Zahara Schatz. Two examples of her plexiglass (not among her best work in this category although they may have suffered by being placed below eye level) go to the opposite extreme, emphasizing their abstract designs over the object's application.

The Israel product issues quite well from this exhibition. Its foundation is healthy — a functional sense, a formal neatness and colours selected for climatic considerations. So long as these factors are borne in mind, artistic development ought to follow in due course.

Natzler Ceramics

THE ceramics of Gertrud and Otto Natzler, already fully reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post*, are now on display at the Haifa Museum of Modern Art. The objects consist of bowls and vases in simple, recognised forms, because the potters have concentrated on the expressive potential of their materials. Here they have been wonderfully successful in bringing the clay to a vitreous delicacy. Straightforward also are the colours, celadon, Samian red, grey, at most, brown mottles on yellow, green or blue. One notes particularly the "crater" glazes, sometimes just stippling, at other times frothy like concrete preparations.

On going round this highly aesthetic show, the visitor wonders whether austere forms should not be more frequently offset by warm colours. A delightful little bowl in egg yellow might be too frigid for some people — and ceramics, like pictures, have to be lived with. Again, the more pliable the clay, the more it may tend to encroach on the domain of other media, glass for example. Thus, once the clay approaches the refinement attained by the Natzlers, the problem of form becomes just as important as that of the material.

H.

Theatre Notes

Kibbutz Production Succeeds

"THE BROKEN JUG" (Der Zerbrochene Krug), by Heinrich von Kleist, translated into Hebrew by H. Tel-Zur. Performers: the Dramatic Group of Kibbutz Hazorea. Producer: A. Fishman. Decor: B. Rottlieb.

THIS performance of Kleist's comedy, "The Broken Jug" at the opening of Beit Hakibbutz Hazorea, approached amateur production differently from the other two performances recently given in the North.

Again one was struck by the potential and enthusiasm of a cast who remained anonymous in the programme and who rendered very creditably a play which depends on a combination of subtle action, and long colourful speeches. The leading role of Adam, the village magistrate whose network of lies hoists him on his own petard, revealed each successive clue — the lost wig, the telltale bruise and the horse-shaped foot, in a manner whose significance an audience ignorant of the plot would not realize before the end. His bravura was scaled down, first by the Court Registrar, soft-pedalling the humour of his matter-of-fact seriousness and next by Walter, the Court Inspector, toning it down still further by his no-nonsense attitude. All three men did very well.

A word should be said about the enunciation. It was noticeable that, as each monologue progressed, the actor tended to fall into declamation. Rupert, the victimized fiance, certainly declaimed his main speech. The Widow Martha, excellent in the long detailed history of the jug, recalled the style of certain members of the Israel professional theatre. Then there was Brigitte who entered trippingly and spoke her lines as if in a tripping verse. This was well done.

Elaborate Decor

"The Broken Jug" differed from the other amateur productions in its elaborate decor, both scenic and costume, which R. Reilinger has designed to create the atmosphere of period genre painting. Here one felt coordination between producer and artist. The Court Usher, in dress and manner, could have stepped out of the canvas of many an 18th century painter. The numerous props never cluttered up the stage and the characters took their stances in proper relation to each other and the props. In fact the whole formed the framework within which the actors moved and just this matter of cooperative production, of actors, producer and artist, made the success of "The Broken Jug."

H.

English Dramatic Group Fills Need

LITTLE Theatres and amateur dramatic groups are springing up in Israel to meet the art needs of polyglot immigrants who have no facilities for expression within the sphere of the professional Hebrew stage. One of the oldest of these is the drama section of the Haifa branch of Hitachdut Olei Britannia, which has for several years given public performances of English plays in the original. Their most ambitious attempt, an acted reading of John Osborne's popular "Look Back in Anger," was successfully performed recently at the new Community Centre on Mount Carmel.

Reading parts from books can be a clumsy way of conveying atmosphere, which however in this case was helped to "come across" by flashes of real acting. The "angry young man" was effectively rendered by Peter Hacker, and the resentful wife by Naomi Davis, whose very silences and dumb show while ironing showed histrionic sense. They were well supported by the two "friends," Mary Hart and Gerald Cohen, though the part of the wife's father could have been strengthened.

Altogether an admirable production by Joyce Kadish.

Future activities of the H.O.B. drama group at the Mount Carmel Community Centre should be watched with interest.

L.T.

Radio Review

Reasons for Emigration

SUNDAY evening's "Round Table" discussion on the reasons for emigration was a perfect example of a widespread tendency to replace consideration of the individual by that of the general; to theorise rather than deal sympathetically with practical aspects.

This was brought out in the discussion opened by Mr. Yehezkel (Solly) Cohen, himself an immigrant of long standing from Canada and recently elected chairman of the Jerusalem Branch of the Association of Americans and Canadians in Israel. He pointed out that of the 30,000 immigrants who had come to this country from the U.S. and Canada over the past 20 years, only 6,000 had remained. When he listed the reasons for this disturbing fact, his first complaint was the "red tape" in which the immigrant is entangled from the moment of arrival.

Hardly had Mr. Cohen begun to elaborate reasons for the return of Westerners when he was challenged to supply statistics for the past ten years by Mr. Moshe Rivlin, Director of the Jewish Agency's Information Department, who, during his period of service as a Consul in the United States, had been in constant touch with the Jewish communities there.

We were then informed by the Chairman, Mr. Yitzhak Shva, Director-General of the Ministry of Interior, that a committee of experts had been in their discussing the problem. There was then a noticeable lull while the participants recovered from virtually being told that there was no point in their discussing the problem any further, since the "experts" were already dealing with it.

Human Approach

Suddenly, like a whiff of fresh air, Mr. Avigdor Grayevsky, a recent arrival from Poland who in spite of his thick accent speaks good Hebrew, dared to venture an argument which he vainly tried again and again to bring up throughout the discussion, only to be shouted down by the "experts." After allowing that economic and material difficulties are always important, he claimed that the reasons why people emigrated were psychological rather than material. He made the point that the public can help the newcomer integrate himself more easily by taking a more "human approach."

Generalisations

Another "expert," Mr. Ya'acov Bar-More, who was introduced as one of the people dealing with both immigration and emigration, then took the floor. Again he resorted to generalizations, pointing out that any person wanting to change his circumstances tended to exaggerate both the negative side of his present conditions and the positive side of the new. The new immigrant generally hoped that all his personal problems would be solved in Israel and was disappointed to find that his preconceived picture was far too rose-coloured. When Mr. Cohen averred that people were not always directed to places where suitable employment was guaranteed, Mr. Bar-More could do no better than maintain that the settling of immigrants was sometimes determined by the location of available houses.

The discussion took on a different tone when dealing with the veteran Israeli who leaves. We were told that over 5,000 in this category had emigrated during the past ten years and that these were usually well-integrated people. Mr. Rivlin put this down to their becoming tired of their constant struggle over the years, the tension caused by the "security" situation, climate and so forth.

Not one of the speakers mentioned Reparations and the difficulties originally placed in the path of recipients who wished to spend their old age a little more comfortably than heretofore, but were prevented from doing so, until very recently, by "red tape" and inexplicable formalities. They also forgot to mention a factor which applies more specifically to those immigrants from the West who have left the country — the powerful influence of their families, which, in many cases, was the main reason for their return. The discussion might have been more valuable and more interesting if concrete examples had been examined by the panel.

While we were being told that the veteran emigrants often claimed that they were not actually emigrating, but only leaving for a short while, Mr. Grayevsky innocently suggested that it would have been a good idea to bring an intending emigrant to the studio in order to ask him to state his reasons for leaving. Almost in unison, the "experts" howled him down with the argument that such a person would never tell the truth in front of the microphone. One was left wondering whether they feared that perhaps he would.

S.K.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
482, 368, 38.8 & 41.7 M.
News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 and 7.58 a.m. 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.15 p.m.

TODAY
6.30 a.m. Religious Service (R) 6.37 Exercises. 7.17 Musical Clock (R). 9.00 Close Down.
11.00 a.m. Popular Concert: Kabalevsky: Suite from "Colas Breugnon." Borodin: Symphony No. 2. Saint-Saens: Cello Concerto in A-minor. 12.00 Lunchtime Music. 12.40 Sephardic Tunes. 1.00 Symphonic Dances. 1.45 Where to Go? 1.50 Light Music. 2.30 Close Down.
3.15 Programme for Yemenites. 3.30 Kabbalat Shabbat. 4.00 Youth Corner. 4.30 News in English, Swedish & Spanish. 5.05 Classical Request Programme. Mahler: Symphony No. 1 in D, played by the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, conducted by Paul Kletzki. 6.00 Light Music. 6.15 "Hobbies' Bag." 6.30 "Why Just That." 7.30 Bible Reading. 7.35 The Week through the Eyes of the Writer. 7.45 Ron Ami. 8.00 "Maybe Tomorrow?" — ed. by Y. Ben Porath. 8.45 Feodor Chaliapin (Bass). 9.10 Political Commentary. 9.15 Friday Evening Concert. Grieg: Piano Concerto in A-minor, opus 16, played by Artur Rubinstein, with the RCA-Victor Orchestra, conducted by A. Wallenstein. Brahms: Symphony No. 2 in F, opus 90, played by the NBC Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Arturo Toscanini. 10.30 Folk Dances. 11.10 Close Down.

TOMORROW
7.30 a.m. Service & Morning Melodies. 8.47 Sabbath Morning Concert: Bach: Brandenburg Concerto No. 6 in G (Conductor: Carl Munchinger); L. Dallapiccola: "Canti di Prigionia" (Conductor: Igor Markevitch). 9.30 Light Music. 9.45 Musical Quiz. 10.45 Popular Concert, Glinka: "Kamarinskaya" Walton: Excerpts from "Facade." 11.15 "Curtain Up." 12.15 Requests. 12.50 Stage and Screen. 1.40 Cantoral Recordings. 2.30 Close Down.
3.30 Musical Matinee. 4.00 Light Music. 4.25 Opera: Flotow: "Martha"—2nd. Selection (Conductor: Francesco Molinari-Pradelli). 5.35 "Art & Culture." 6.00 Science Studio. 6.15 Chamber Music: Debussy: String Quartet in G-minor, opus 10 played by the Tel Aviv Quartet (Breuer-Karmi - Steinberg - Bregman). 6.45 Readings. 7.15 Guests in the Studio. 7.50 Melaveh Malka. 8.00 Quiz by S. Rosen. 8.30 "Pleasantly Yours" — a Variety Programme. 8.50 Bible Reading: Tirmiyahu, chap. 26 & 34. 9.10 Sport. 9.15 "The Arab World" — talk by Ben Nathan. 9.25 Light Music played by the Nosh's Ark Orchestra, Hanan Schlesinger: Ballade for Cello and Orchestra (Soloist: Yaakov Menor.) Conductor: H. Freudenthal. Marc Lavry: Israel Country-Dances (conductor: Yahli Wagman). 10.30 Music for Dancing and Folk Dances. 12.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
427, 480, 282.7, 41.7 & 38.5 M.
IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: Today: 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Hebrew-Ladino lesson. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.
Tomorrow: 6.00 Light Classical Music. 6.30 Music from Movies. 7.00 French. 7.30 Yiddish. 8.00 Yemenite. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 Rumanian. 9.15 Hungarian. 9.30 Polish. 9.45 News in English.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.97 M.
Arabic Programme (including News): Today & Tomorrow: 6.30-7.15 a.m.; 1.15-2.15 and 5.30-11.15 p.m. Persian: 6.15 p.m.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (31.5 M.)
Programme to South Africa: Today: 6.30 News. 6.40 In the Jewish World. 8.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.40 In the Jewish World. 8.45 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 6.30 News. 6.40 "Editorial Opinion." 6.50 Melaveh Malkah.

Programme to the U.S.: Today: 10.15 News. 10.25 In the Jewish World. 10.30 Sabbath Programme. Tomorrow: 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.30 Melaveh Malkah.

ARMY PROGRAMME (49.4, 214, 255 & 235 M.): Today: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 Requests Programme. 7.00 News. 7.15 "Pleasant Tunes." 7.30 The Week in Israel and in the World. 7.40 Songs by the North Trio. 8.00 Friday Night Concert: Works by Vivaldi, Mozart & Prokofieff. 9.00 News. 9.15 Excerpts from Nosh's Ark Programmes. 10.00 Dance Music. Tomorrow: 6.30 Opening. 6.33 "Musical Pot-Pourri." 7.00 News. 7.15 "Star of the Evening." 7.30 "Concerto"—Paganini: Concerto No. 2 for Violin & Orchestra. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "The Night Following Shabbat." 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (19.66, 16.86, 13.92, 13.82). 7.15-7.45 p.m. Today: News. Parliamentary Review. British Album. Tomorrow: News. News Talk. Students from Israel. Review of the Weekly British Press.

MUSIC U.S.A. (19 & 25 M.): Voice of America: Today and Tomorrow: 9.00—11.00 p.m. Light Music and Jazz.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING SERVICE — English Programme (434 & 476 M.): Today: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. Midday Melodies. 2.15 News. 4.30 "Winnie the Pooh." 7.00 News and Commentary. 7.15 The Luton Girls' Choir. 10.00 "Seat of Survival"—a feature. 10.30 Edmundo Ros & his Orchestra. 11.00 News. Tomorrow: 7.30 a.m. News. 12.30 p.m. From My Library. 1.30 News. 4.30 "Simon and Laura." 7.00 News. 7.10 Gram Session with David Frost. 10.00 Saturday Night Theatre. 10.30 Lofty Looks at Jazz. 11.00 News.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE
Hebrew Language Division
Thousands of persons in Israel and abroad have improved their Hebrew by reading

לְמַתְחִיל

עִבּוּעִין בְּעִבְרִית קַלָּה

Vowelised Weekly in Basic Hebrew
WHY NOT TRY IT?
Write us and we shall forward you a copy free of charge.
Our address: The Hebrew Language Division, P.O.B. 292, Jerusalem.

Haifa Cinemas
Performances starting Saturday, January 31, 1959

ATZMON Tel. 3008
INGRID BERGMAN
CARY GRANT in
WARNER BROS.' INDISCREET
Technicolor
No Complimentary Tickets

MIRON Cinema Tel. 3008
30 Rehov Hanevilim
in the Atzmon Cinema building
(OPENING SHORTLY)

GAL OR Tel. 4587
Evenings only:
CANYON RIVER
with George Montgomery
Matinees:
SAFARI
MY SISTER EILEEN
PORT AFRIQUE

PEER Tel. 2282
ISRAEL PREMIERE
The 9th wonder of the screen
First film in the new "Dynamation" System
THE 7TH VOYAGE OF SINBAD
with Kerwin Matthews — Kathryn Grant
Something new, miraculous, unbelievable, in glorious Technicolor
A Columbia Picture

MORIAH Tel. 81477
Cecil Jurgens — Debbie Reynolds
in the wonderful comedy
This Happy Feeling
Cinemascope Technicolor

ARMON Tel. 4648
ISRAEL PREMIERE
Kings Go Forth
Frank Sinatra—Tony Curtis
Natalie Wood
Based on the Best-Seller by Joe David Brown

EN DOR Tel. 3421
Second Week
TEODORA
During the whole week:
Georges Marchal
-Gianna Maria Canale
in colour.
2 Perfs. nightly: 6.45 & 9 p.m.

ORLY Tel. 81868
Sixth Week
60 best picture awards and honours.
AROUND THE WORLD IN 80 DAYS
Owing to length of film 2 perfs. only at 4.30 and 8 p.m. Saturday night 5.30 and 9
Advance booking: Israel Ticket Office.

AMPHITHEATRE
Following its great Tel Aviv success
IN LOVE AND WAR
with Dana Wynter
Robert Wagner
Hope Lange
Jeffrey Hunter
20th Century Fox Film in Cinemascope and Colour

ORAH Tel. 4017
Gerard Philipe—Anouk Aimée
Lilli Palmer
Montparnasse 19
The life and loves of the Jewish painter Modigliani

ORION Tel. 4020
The most savage guerilla war on earth
"HUKI"
with George Montgomery
Mona Freeman
in colour
For adults only.
Non-stop matinees from 10 a.m.
Fri., Sun., Mon.:
THE KING AND FOUR QUEENS — Clark Gable
Tues., Wed., Thurs.:
THE SPOILERS
Jeff Chandler
(Adults only)

MAY Tel. 2858
2nd Week
M.G.M. presents
I ACCUSE
starring JOSE FERRER
VIVECA LINDFORS
ANTON WALBROOK
in Cinemascope

Jerusalem Cinemas
Saturdays: 6.45 & 8.45. Weekdays: 3.30, 6.45 & 8.45
Starting Saturday, January 31, 1959

ARNON Tel. 4820
3rd Week
After 7 great weeks in Tel Aviv, we proudly present
CHARLES CHAPLIN'S greatest
THE GREAT DICTATOR

EDEN Tel. 3020
M.G.M.'s glowing love story magnificently enacted
Jennifer Jones, John Gielgud
THE BARRETTS OF WIMPOLE STREET
Cinemascope—Metrocolor
Sunday morning 10.30
FRIDAY — 3 p.m.
ALL AT SEA

ORNA Tel. 4796
Cinemascope — Color de Luxe
Shock packed—Super monstrous terrifying experience!
THE FLY
Patricia Owens, Al Hedison
Vincent Price
Herbert Marshall
FOR ADULTS ONLY

RON Tel. 3104
Very, very funny!
An hilarious comedy against red tape and Army Regulations
OPERATION MAD BALL
Jack Lemmon, Kathryn Grant
Mickey Rooney
Hebrew-French Translations
Also Sunday at 10.30 a.m.
Today (Fri.) only, at 3 p.m.
SOUTH SEA WOMAN

SEMADAR Tel. 3742
Jerusalem Premiere
Nimo Kumar, Asshok Kumar
In the finest film to come from India for a long time:
EK HI RASTA
(ON THE WAY)
Mats.: THE BABY AND THE BATTLESHIP

ZION HALL
2nd Week
Sophia Loren
Anthony Perkins, Burl Ives
Burning desire... violent love... Passion and greed in a fiery and shocking drama
DESIRE UNDER THE ELMS
Based on Eugene O'Neill's famous play
For adults only
Also today (Friday) at 3 p.m.

ORION Tel. 2914
3rd Great Week
Cinemascope — in colour
Alec Guinness
William Holden
THE BRIDGE ON THE RIVER KWAI
Owing to the length of the picture performances starting:
Saturdays 6 — 9 p.m.
Weekdays 3 — 6 p.m.
Daily at 3 p.m.:
2nd Week
„Shligmalt y'Admamit"
(Hebrew Dialogue)

TEL OR Tel. 3570
Prepare for this year's most shocking picture —
LES LOUVES
(SHE WOLVES)
A great French cast:
Jeanne Moreau (Les amants)
Francois Perier, Micheline Presle & Madeleine Robinson
For Adults Only
A Steiner Film

OREN
Vengeful Giant
Storming Across
A terror-gripped Land!
SEVEN ANGRY MEN
Raymond Massey, Debra Paget, Jeffrey Hunter

Commencing Saturday, January 31

EDISON Tel. 4856
Following its great Haifa success, the great Arabic picture, full of wonderful songs and dances starring
LACHEN EL VAFFA
Khadia—Abdel Ghaiba Madee
Hebrew and English subtitles
Today, Friday at 2.30
FORD DOREE

STUDIO Tel. 4855
2nd Week
Paramount Presents
Humphrey Bogart, Aldo Ray
Peter Ustinov
in
We're No Angels
Co-starring
Joan Bennett, Basil Rathbone
Also today, Friday at 2.30.

Tel Aviv Cinemas
Saturday night: at 7.30 & 9.30. Weekdays: at 3.30, 7.15, 9.15.
Beginning on Saturday night, January 31, 1959

TEL-AVIV Cinema
The comic chain reaction started when he looked at the pretty neighbour

Beginning Today 2.15 p.m.

ALLENBY 4th Week
A new Kaye's coming
DANNY KAYE
CURD JURGENS
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
Saturday: 7 and 9.30
Daily: 3.30, 7 and 9.30

ARMON DAVID 2nd Week
THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA
based on Ernst Hemingway's Pulitzer and Nobel prize-winning story, with
SPENCER TRACY
in Warnercolor

CHEN 7th Week
ISRAEL PREMIERE
93 Best Picture Awards and Honours
Around the World in 80 Days
3 perfs. only at 5 and 8.30 p.m. daily. Sat. night 5.30 and 9 p.m.

EDEN 2nd Week
FARID EL EL ATRASH
SANIA GAMAL
ISMAIL YASSIN
in the top Arabic Musical
HABIB EL OMR
Saturday at 6.30, 8.45
Daily at 2.30, 6.30, 8.45

ESTHER 6th Week
The famous story of Loves and Sinners
THE BROTHERS KARAMAZOV
Yul Brynner — Maria Schell
Claire Bloom
Metrocolor—For Adults Only

CINEMA GAT
2nd Week
GARY COOPER
JOAN LESLIE
in the unforgettable drama
Sergeant York
2.30, 7.15, 9.15
CINEMA HAMIM
10th Week,
Ingrid Bergman
Cary Grant
in the great love story
INDISCREET
Mats.: 10, 12, 2, 4
OBJECTIVE BURMA

MOGRABI
MARINA ALLASIO
MIKE BONGIORNO in
RAGAZZA D'OGGI
2.30, 7.15, 9.30
Cinemascope — Eastmancolor

MIGDALOR
A Night to Remember
with
KENNETH MORE

OPHIR 2nd Week
JEANNE MOREAU
MAURICE RONET in
ASCENSEUR POUR L'ECHAFAUD
Directed by LOUIS MALLE (Les Amants)
For Adults only
A Maliah Film

ORION 7th Week
Jeanne Moreau
LES AMANTS
For adults only
A Forum Film
3.30, 7.15, 9.15

PEER Tel. 28585
2nd Week
Two Oscar nominees
JACK PALANCE
ANTHONY PERKINS
in the exciting outdoor thriller
The Lonely Man
FOR ADULTS ONLY

SHDEROTH
KIM NOVAK
TYRONE POWER in
THE EDDY DUCHIN STORY
Chopin's E-Flat Nocturne—Chopsticks—Liszt's 2nd Hungarian Rhapsody, etc.

TAMAR 3rd Week
evenings only
Kirk Douglas
Susan Hayward in
Their Secret Affair
Mats.: from Sun.:
DOCTOR AT SEA
with Dirk Bogarde
Brigitte Bardot
Continuous: 10, 12, 2, 4

TCHELET 2nd Week
Top Russian production in colour
The Wrestler and the Clown
based on the lives of Strong Man Ivan Padobni and the world-renowned clown Anatoli Durov
Hebrew & English subtitles
Saturday: at 5.30, 7.30, 9.30

YARON 3rd Week
Audie Murphy, 6th Scale in an exciting action Western Drama packed with gun fighting adventures!
RIDE A CROOKED TRAIL

ZAMIR 5th Week
AH, LES BELLES BACCHANTES
The Blue-Bell Girls of the Paris "Lido" and the
LOIS FULLER BALLET

TOI, LE VENIN
("My Sister—The Devil's Daughter")
MARINA VLADY, as a true daughter of Eve
ROBERT HOSSEIN, as the confused lover,
ODILE VERSOIS, as . . . ?
You are cordially invited to solve the riddle of this film and to take part in the records raffle.
Yaron
2 Week 2

Nation Mourns

THE Speaker of the Knesset, Yosef Sprinzak, died suddenly on Wednesday night. If fate can be blind in death—it was to Mr. Sprinzak. The man who presided over the very first session of reborn Israel's legislature made his last speech just 48 hours earlier—at a reception celebrating the Tenth Anniversary of the Knesset.

Yesterday, thousands paid their last respects to Mr. Sprinzak, filing past the bier in the chamber of the Knesset. Today he will be given a state funeral and laid to rest on Mt. Herzl.

Other outstanding figures of Jewish statehood buried on Mt. Herzl are Theodor Herzl, founder of political Zionism, with his parents and his sister; David Wolfsohn, who was second President of the World Zionist Organization; Israel's first Finance Minister, Eliezer Kaplan.

Not all those who were accorded a State funeral—including full military honors—were buried on Mt. Herzl. Israel's first President was buried in Rehovot, while David Remez rests at Zichron Ya'acov, near his parents' grave. David Zvi Pinkas was buried in Tel Aviv.

Murder On The Border

LEHAVOT Habashan is one of the older settlements near the Syrian border, about halfway between the Hula and the northern tip of Israel. The outer houses of the kibbutz are about a kilometre from the border, which is marked by a stone wall 120 centimetres high.

The wall was erected under the British to prevent incidents between villagers of the two countries, usually caused by cattle crossing the frontier. Since then that particular spot of the Syrian border has been one of the calmest, and members of Lehavot Habashan used to note with satisfaction that relations between their shepherds and shepherds of the neighbouring Syrian villages remained peaceful, even when tension prevailed in other border areas including nearby Gonen.

Last Friday, as usual, the kibbutz shepherds went out with their flocks to a pasture near the wall-marked border. Suddenly a group of Syrian National Guardsmen appeared from the direction of a nearby Syrian position, opened fire on one of the shepherds and wounded him fatally.

Chain of Attacks

The murder was the latest in a chain of Syrian attacks, shellings, murders and kidnappings along the entire border during the past few months; and this time there could not be the slightest doubt that there had been neither a "misunderstanding" about the location of the border nor a "land dispute," as the Syrians had claimed in previous incidents. It was quite clearly a premeditated and planned attack, such as could be carried out only upon instructions from higher echelons as part of a deliberate policy of aggression. Discussing the incident at its meeting on Sunday, the Cabinet bore in mind 19 other acts of aggression committed by the Syrians since December 4, when Israel requested a Security Council meeting on the murder of another shepherd and the shelling of eight border settlements. The Cabinet again decided to ask for a Security Council debate.

The previous debate had ended without the Council's reaching conclusions or taking decisions. The Secretary-General of the U.N., Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, who was then planning a trip to the Middle East, notified the Council that he would take up the Syrian border situation with the government concerned. He did so both in Jerusalem and in Cairo. The only practical result was that both sides agreed that the border be marked out.

The fact that the Lehavot Habashan murder was perpetrated inside Israel territory clearly marked by a stone wall raised the question whether Mr. Hammarskjold had been justified in expecting any improvement from physically demarcating other section of the border. Israel was still willing to go on with the demarcation, but pointed out that it would make sense only if the Syrians respected the frontier.

After last month's fruitless Council debate and with Mr. Hammarskjold's efforts so patently useless, many observers wondered why the Cabinet had decide to call for yet another Security Council meeting. However, another debate in New York would show the world that the border situation was deteriorating and that the Secretary-General's Cairo talks had not had the desired effect; and it would constitute a reaction to Syria's continued aggression without undertaking a retaliatory action.

The premeditated nature of the Syrian attacks — and the urgency of energetic Security Council action — was underscored again this week by two additional Syrian acts: fire was opened on a shepherd of the Shear Yashuv settlement and ten nets belonging to Israel fishermen were seized by Syrians on the east shore of Lake Kineret.

THOUSANDS FILED PAST the bier of the Knesset Speaker, Yosef Sprinzak, who died suddenly in his 74th year ... Three days earlier, the **KNESSET'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY** had been celebrated in Jerusalem.

ISRAEL ASKED THE U.N. SECURITY COUNCIL to discuss the renewed wave of attacks on the Syrian border ... **JORDANIANS KILLED AN ISRAEL SOLDIER** near the Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem.

ABSORBING 100,000 IMMIGRANTS will pose difficult problems in the fields of health, education and social welfare in addition to housing and employment, Cabinet members stated.

FOOD RATIONING ENDED, except for sugar and coffee also to be de-rationed ultimately.

A TUITION FEE OF IL400 for the Hebrew University and for the Haifa Technion was recommended by an inquiry committee headed by Justice Agranat.

A U.S. AIR FORCE DELEGATION arrived to discuss the expansion of research projects conducted at the Technion, the Hebrew University and the Weizmann Institute.

THE PORTFOLIO OF SOCIAL WELFARE was given to Peretz Naphtali, who had been Minister Without Portfolio.

Jerusalem Attack

THERE was bloodshed on the Jordan border too. An Israel soldier was walking inside Israel territory about 200 metres south of Mandelbaum Gate in Jerusalem. Suddenly fire was opened on him from a Jordanian position across the street which forms the no-man's land between the two countries. The soldier was hit in his chest and continued Jordanian fire prevented his comrades from extricating him and rushing him to hospital. By the time U.N. observers arrived and stopped the shooting, the soldier — who was to complete his military service in a month — was dead of his wounds.

Aliya Pains

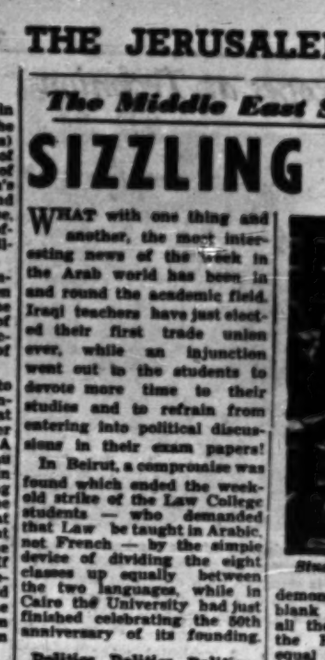
WHEN new reports began to indicate that about 100,000 immigrants would come to Israel this year, mainly from Eastern Europe, it became quite clear that housing and employment for this mass influx would put an enormous financial strain on this country. An immediate effort was initiated to raise as much of the required funds as possible, both in Israel and abroad. Of the IL30m. Immigration Loan floated here in the middle of December, IL12m. had been subscribed by the end of this week. Among the subscribers were nuns of the convent of St. Charles in Haifa, who purchased IL1,000 worth of Immigration Bonds.

In another measure to obtain funds, the Treasury planned to increase by IL20m. the IL50m. Housing Loan issued about a year and a half ago. So far IL46m. has been subscribed.

Health Problems

It was also evident that financial problems would not be the only ones to confront Israel as a result of the renewed mass immigration. Health officials, for example, anticipated a shortage of hospital beds — and an excess of doctors. It is estimated that about 1,000 doctors will be among this year's newcomers from Rumania. There will also be a shortage of beds and personnel in mental and social welfare institutions.

Yet another problem will be schools. Immigration plus natural increase will add about 22,000 children of school age this year. Again, there may be a shortage of teachers, and there will certainly be a shortage of classrooms. The "afternoon shift" in schools, which was being eliminated this year as new buildings became available—will have to be reinstituted. But despite the tremendous problems, the nation was once again inspired by the words of the Prime Minister on the possibility of a new miracle taking place: the opening of the gates for the largest remaining Jewish Community in Europe.



The late Mr. Yosef Sprinzak, performing his last public duty as Knesset Speaker, taking the salute as the newly-formed Knesset guard parades for the first time on the occasion of Israel Parliament's tenth birthday on Monday. Photo by Braun

Higher Fees

WHEN the Haifa Technion last autumn suddenly raised annual tuition fees from IL250 to IL400 as part of an effort to balance its IL8m. budget, the students staged a non-payment strike; the school retaliated by not opening classes. At the same time the Hebrew University made an urgent appeal to the Government to increase its support of the University from IL5.2m. to IL8m. At present the University's total budget is IL12.7m.

Faced with these problems, early in November, the Ministry of Education appointed a Committee of Inquiry headed by Supreme Court Justice Agranat to determine two questions: were the present fees at the two ingtitutions reasonable, and if not, what should they be?

Lower than School Fees

The committee found that tuition fees at both institutions were lower than in the middle and high grades of secondary school (IL350 — IL 396, compared to IL359). Students' fees provided only seven per cent of the budget of the Hebrew University and only 8.2 per cent of the Technion budget, the Government already providing about 40 per cent of the budget both at the University and at the Technion, the remainder coming from public and private donations and contributions.

The Government could not be expected to provide a larger share of these budgets, declared the Committee, recommending that next year both institutions raise tuition fees to IL400. However, it added that needy students should be assisted by loans of up to IL160, repayable after graduation and supplied out of funds established by the Government. In future, tuition should be pegged to the cost-of-living index, the Committee recommended.

Rationing Ended

THIS week, consumers in Israel will receive the last of their tiny (125 grams) meat rations and the last of their 1,000 gram rations of oil or margarine. Children's rations of rice, cocoa and chocolate will also cease, leaving only sugar and coffee in what once was an all-inclusive rationing system.

As of January 1, a new Consumer's Price Index has been put into effect, based on the actual consuming habits of Israel's wage earners, who account for about 75 per cent of the population.

Once it had decided to abolish rationing, the Government had to consider what would be the effect of higher prices on the new Index. A study by the Central Bureau of Statistics, conducted in connection with establishing the "food basket" for the new Index, established that the average consumer bought about as much food on the free market as on ration. If therefore, free prices remained the same, there would be a marked increase in the total each family spent on food — and a steep rise in the Index.

Food prices on the free market are, however, also largely determined by the size of government-imposed customs and excise taxes. To balance things out, it was decided to reduce free market prices to somewhere midway between the low ration price and the former free price. Thus the Treasury would not lose its income and the Index would not be greatly affected.

Naturally, very few families conform exactly to the statistical average. In fact, families which in the past relied largely on rations will find that they are now spending much more on food, while families which bought much on the free market will find that they spend less, since these prices are going down.

Heard This Week

Dual Personality

Mr. Israel Barzilai, who now holds the portfolio of Posts as well as that of Health, was participating in the discussion of the Public Health Council in Jerusalem. He was about to reply to a Magen David Adom representative who had complained that while civil servants paid half rates for telephone installations, M.D.A. personnel enjoyed no such discount, when someone interjected: "Are you speaking now as Minister of Posts?" "No," countered Mr. Barzilai. "I'm speaking as the Minister of Health who once wrote to the Minister of Posts about this matter." *S.C.*

What's the Score?

A student at the Tel Aviv Drama School (complaining when he learned that choral singing would be taught): "I'm so tone deaf, I stand at attention every time I hear anything playing for fear it might be 'Hatikva'." *R.K.*

Credit Where It's Due

Although the plan to deliver telegrams on Saturdays died a-borning, Dr. Nurock of the National Religious Party, and Mr. Mintz, of Poalei Agudа, raised the question in the Knesset on Wednesday in the form of motions for the agenda. The new Minister of Posts, Mr. Barzilai, came out swinging. He regretted that Dr. Burg was away, for it would have become clear that 90 per cent of the charges made by Dr. Nurock could have been levelled at Dr. Burg, the former Minister of Posts. In fact, "urgent" telegrams (for which an extra fee is paid) had been delivered on the Sabbath even during the brief period when Rabbi Itzhak Meir Levin of Agudat Yisrael had been Acting Minister of Posts. When one Member interrupted to ask why he was dragging Rabbi Levin into the argument, Mr. Barzilai replied: "It's just that I don't want to give Hapoel Hamizrahi all the credit!" *A.R.*

Who Was a Jew

Before leaving the country, Mr. Robert Graves made some comparisons between Prime Ministers and Generals he had known and their counterparts in Israel. "Ben-Gurion comes out very well," he told our Haifa reporters. "I knew Asquith. He was the only other educated Prime Minister I've met." He found our generals superior, because they fought battles without the assurance of supplies. Even Montgomery wouldn't start a battle before he had all the supplies laid on. Mr. Klarwein, the architect, had invited him to attend the opening of the new Knesset Building. But just to see a building wasn't enough incentive. Then Moshe Sharett promised to make a good speech if I came. Now I may do so."

Mr. Graves said he had been able to teach Ben-Gurion one thing: that Saint Paul was not a Jew at all, but had been born of Gentile parents. B.G. had not known this. "But I proved it to him by chapter and verse." *Y.P.*

The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

SIZZLING GROVES OF ACADEME

WHAT with one thing and another, the most interesting news of the week in the Arab world has been in and round the academic field. Iraqi teachers have just elected their first trade union ever, while an injunction went out to the students to devote more time to their studies and to refrain from entering into political discussions in their exam papers!

In Beirut, a compromise was found which ended the week-old strike of the Law College students — who demanded that Law be taught in Arabic, not French — by the simple device of dividing the eight classes up equally between the two languages, while in Cairo the University had just finished celebrating the 50th anniversary of its founding.

Politics, Politics, Politics

IN Iraq, the 22,000 teachers who went to the polls to elect 440 representatives seem to have had nothing in mind except politics. As soon as the lists were drawn the inevitable distinction was made: there were "the Leftists" and "the Nationalists" as well as an insignificant "Independent" list. The term Leftist here meant anything from the Communists and their friends to the purely Iraqi patriots. "Nationalist" denoted the Nasserist elements, while it is difficult to discover what the Independents really stood for. It is perhaps significant that Major-General Abdul Karim Kasem, who, in his capacity as an ex-teacher, was among those who cast their votes, demonstratively produced a blank sheet, saying that since all the candidates supported the Republic "they are all equal in my eyes."

The Leftists, whose list was called the United Professional List, got an overwhelming majority of the votes in 12 out of Iraq's 14 provinces. In Baghdad and Mosul they won all the seats (134 and 50 respectively); in Basra they got 1,000 votes compared to the Nationalists' 75. Baghdad, which has one-tenth of Iraq's population, boasts of 6,700 teachers out of an overall total of 22,000.

12,000 University Students

In a brief address before the assembled teachers, Kasem called for national unity and emphasized his interest in education: he told his listeners that the blueprint for the future Iraqi University assumed 12,000 students. This year, however, only 3,046 were enrolled in the various colleges and institutions of higher learning that would comprise this University. Of these, 815 chose to study law, 401 literature, 435 education, 225 languages and 165 the fine arts. On the other hand, 100 are studying agriculture, 200 medicine, 55 pharmacies, 200 the various sciences and 120 engineering.

Students in crowded amphitheatre at Cairo University.

Whom to Invite

IN Cairo, the University did not invite a single one of its graduates to its 50th birthday celebrations. This was the object of much criticism in the Egyptian Press, which claimed that this is the only University in the world that forsakes its sons so completely. However, the most paternal of universities could not hope to accommodate such a staggering number of graduates. This year the Cairo University — previously the Fuad I University and still earlier the Egyptian University — has an enrolment of 38,570 students, including 1,913 from various Arab countries and 220 other foreigners. There are 5,309 Christian and 97 Jewish students at the University.

Little Politics

Following the 1952 Revolution and its aftermath, politics disappeared almost completely from the Cairo University, which had once been the centre of violent demonstrations against the British and the Monarchy. The students' main outlet now seems to be sports: over 50 per cent take part in them. For the more intellectual type there are the 26 periodical publications brought out by students in the various faculties, the Faculty of Journalism producing the best-known of them all: "Voice of the University," while the Faculty of Sciences produces a magazine called "She."

The more sophisticated Egyptians complain that their main University lacks "tradition," pointing out that not a single professor or instructor wears an academic robe. But the most acute problems they say, are shortage of academic staff and the lack of students who excel in their studies and go on to graduate schools. Out of all the University's students, only 28 got their degrees with honours last year.

The distribution of students over the various colleges and faculties shows the same preponderance of the humanities as in Iraq. Out of 8,000 students who took final examinations last year, over 2,100 were divided equally between law and literature while agriculture claimed 564 and engineering 425. The largest single group (1,272) attended commerce courses, while medicine got 780. Only two-thirds of the seniors passed the examinations.

Girl Students

Cairo University was opened to women right from its first year (1908-9). However, in 1929-30, for instance, there were no more than 17 girls in all, and in 1935 five girls graduated — one in law (Na'ima el-Ayyoubi) and four in literature, including "Ibnat el-Shat'i" who was to become one of the most outspoken advocates of agrarian reform and whose books on the Egyptian *fellah* created a sensation in the forties and fifties.

One of the first women graduates of Cairo University, Dr. Ibnat el-Shat'i — addressing the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Conference in Cairo; and in her kitchen.

Today about 4,000 girls attend Cairo University. The greatest rise occurred in the past six years: from 1,702 in 1952-53 to 3,687 in 1956-57.

Student fees at Cairo totalled 342,000 Egyptian pounds last year. This represented less than one-tenth of the total expenditure (LE3.5m.) with the difference covered by the State. According to the Cairo Press, no private contributions of any kind come the way of the University. Other data include:

- The University owns 500 feddans, and its buildings cover 200.
- The teaching staff numbers 1,533, of whom 196 are Professors. The teacher-student ratio is at its lowest in the Faculty of Literature (2:100) and at its highest in the Veterinary School — 8:100.
- Over a fifth of all the students pay no tuition fees.
- Professors get LE75-LE125 a month; Assistant Professors — LE60-LE90; Lecturers — LE40-LE75; Assistant Lecturers — LE15-LE25. Outside Lecturers get between LE0.800 and LE1.500 a lecture. The Egyptian pound is worth $3.

Ghana Calls on Israel's Skills

By Our Special Correspondent

ACCRA.

COMING back from the chilly nip of the Jerusalem air into the hazy heat of Accra, one is surprised to find a rather dried-up look about the gardens and the land surrounding the "bourgeois" bungalows and houses of upper officials of the Government administration and diplomatic corps which fringe the road from the airport to the town proper. The season of the "small rains" has not brought water to the plain which stretches between Accra and the Aburi hills, although the period between May and August, which should have brought the heavy downpours, had also failed it. So while the Flamboyant blazes red and the yellow blossom of the Pui tree sheds a note of gaiety, the frangi-pani cutting which we had managed with much watering and patient care to bring to fragrant white blossom and a new branch, has also, in our absence withered.

Thus it will be understood that Israel is not alone in its water problems. Not that we have here in Ghana anything to compare with Israel's problem of dryness. But in this area on the Atlantic seaboard the earth lacks moisture and has to be revitalized with black soil brought from the loamy region of the Ashanti forests, which, besides giving us a heavy proportion of our major export crop, cocoa, provide much of the timber that goes abroad.

The problem of the distribution of water was one which occupied the attention of the Prime Minister's Adviser on African Affairs, Mr. George Padmore, during the visit to Israel from which he has just returned. For Ghana, this particular problem is linked with that of irrigation and the generation of electrical power. Asked at several points on his 17-day tour through the valleys and hills of Israel whether the Ghana Government was going ahead with the gigantic Volta River project for electrification, Mr. Padmore explained that this scheme was being pushed into the background for the time being, and that attention was being mainly given to a number of small projects. The aim is to provide as quickly as possible a certain amount of irrigation water and electricity with the object of diversifying crops, establishing cattle and dairy farming, and founding small industries.

Hence the Adviser's interest in the Hula project and the 400-mile stretch of pipeline which will bring water down from Galilee to the Negev. To take water this distance in home-produced pipes indicates a certain level of industrial development. In Ghana, which has a number of large rivers, the Northern Region frequently suffers from drought. There has previously been no commercial interest in it, and the colonial administration was content to leave things as they found them. "But our problem does not call for the same method as applied in Israel," Mr. Padmore stated. "Mr. Doron, the assistant director-general of the Water Planning for Israel, Ltd., has already made a survey of our water problems, and he could, I am sure, assist us by indicating how we might implement our present ideas."

"In the same way, I feel we can call upon Israel's experience in many other fields of endeavour. Ghana, like Israel, is a small country newly emerged into independent nationhood. We have similar problems of breaking down worn-out traditional ways of doing things; of starting our countries anew; of welding our people into a homogeneous community."

Mr. Padmore expressed his admiration for the people of Israel who, with evident dedication, had succeeded in making fertile lands out of arid stretches which other countries have not attempted to develop. "Only a people imbued with idealism could have set out to make and so quickly achieve such remarkable changes and progress. We in Ghana are blessed with a land in many parts of which a seed carelessly thrown today becomes almost overnight a tree. The potential resources are rich. What we need above all," he declared, "is a sense of the dignity of labour—which the Israel people have shown is their secret weapon — and the technical know-how."

Mr. Padmore photographed with Mr. Ben-Gurion. (Prisma Photo)

Perhaps the saddest relic of colonial rule is the almost complete absence of men and women with the skills necessary for constructing a modern State striving for a socialist pattern of life. "When we consider this dearth of skills from which we suffer, a look at the big countries of Europe and America induces in us a mood of defeatism. The gap between them and us appears impossible to span, and the more we look at them, the wider the gap seems to grow.

"Therefore, I am most happy that I have had the opportunity of going to Israel to see what a small country can do against heavy odds in meeting the many problems which are similar to ours. I realize that Israel has been fortunate in being able to call upon highly developed skills brought in by immigrants from the more industrially developed countries of Europe. While I recognize that she also has to take in and remould a large influx of population from more primitive conditions, I can see that the technicians experienced in social as well as scientific fields have played no small part in the rehabilitation of the country and its people. It is this experience and these skills which the newly emerging countries like ours cannot but find it advantageous to call upon for the benefit of our own development."

PELTOURS

TRAVEL · TOURS · INSURANCE · FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: FEBRUARY 1 — FEBRUARY 6
FROM TEL AVIV-JAFFA (LOD) AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SUN. Feb. 1	0845	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Frankfurt, New York
	0930	B.E.A.	Athens, Zurich, London
	0945	EL AL	Istanbul
	1200	ALITALIA	Rome
	1500	EL AL	Athens, Zurich, London, New York
	1800	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
MON. Feb. 2	0700	SWISSAIR	Athens, Zurich
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London
	0830	EL AL	Rome, Munich, Brussels
TUES. Feb. 3	0940	EL AL	Johannesburg
	0945	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0815	OLYMPIC AIR	Nicosia, Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	0900	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Zurich, Paris, New York
	1200	ALITALIA	Athens, Rome
	1215	K.L.M.	Munich, Amsterdam
	1500	EL AL	Rome, Paris, London, New York
WED. Feb. 4	0900	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich London
	1100	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris
	1130	EL AL	Zurich, Paris, London
THURS. Feb. 5	0130	AIR FRANCE	Teheran, Karachi, New Delhi, Bangkok, Saigon, Manila, Tokyo
	0730	EL AL	Vienna
	0800	SWISSAIR	Athens, Geneva, Zurich.
	0815	B.E.A.	Athens, Rome, London.
	0830	B.E.A./CYP.	Nicosia, Ankara, Istanbul, Rome, London
	0900	EL AL	Istanbul
	1215	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Geneva, Paris, New York
	1230	SABENA	Athens, Vienna, Brussels
	1315	K.L.M.	Rome, Amsterdam
	1345	EL AL	Rome, Paris, New York
	1445	AIR FRANCE	Rome, Paris.
FRI. Feb. 6	0230	B. E. A.	Nicosia, Athens, Zurich, London
	0230	EL AL	Rome, Munich
	0930	OLYMPIC AIR	Athens, Rome, Paris, London
	1200	EL AL	Athens, Paris, London, New York

PELTOURS

Tel Aviv: 37 Rehov Allenby, Tel. 67401 (8 lines)
Jerusalem, 2 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka, Tel. 4318/7
Haifa, 23 Derech Ha'atzmaut, Tel. 4361/2
Rehovot: Rehov Herzl, Tel. 561469
Ramat Gan (Agamit) 39 Rehov Hatikva, Tel. 71239
Lydda Airport Tel. 971139
Eilat Tel. 226

DUBEK FILTER

The Star of Filter Cigarettes

20 EXQUISITE CIGARETTES

With the highly absorbent, pure, natural DICO Filter

Melting Pot Simmers In Kiryat Gat

By Philip Gillon

NEWCOMERS are arriving at Kiryat Gat from Eastern Europe including Rumania at the rate of 250 families per month, the tempo having been increased from 100 since the beginning of January. They face the "thousand natural shocks" that the immigrant is heir to — but it seems to be an avoidable evil that in Gat there will also be the 1001st — political passions based on ethnic and cultural differences.

Today the town has 1,300 families, of whom 500 — closely organised — are from North Africa. There are 30 "Anglo-Saxon" and 80 Egyptian families, who see eye-to-eye on most matters with 250 "sabras" and "veterans" who answered Ben-Gurion's call to settle the development areas. Already 450 families have come from Eastern Europe including Rumania, so that the new influx will certainly tilt the "balance of power" back towards Europe.

Work in the area is a chronic problem. Even before the immigrants are taken into account, the town has to place 1,100 breadwinners in relief projects or on the lists of the Social Welfare Department. The J.N.F. employs 300 of these as "forestry workers". (Although the J.N.F. manager here says that there is nothing shameful about tree-planting, whatever the term used and the underlying philosophy, to the worker it seems mighty similar to "relief".)

Heads of families numbering more than five souls are given 20 days' work a month; of smaller families, 17; men without children, 14. But a great boon granted to the Rumanian newcomers is that they are put to work, full-time, for the first three months. This is a very fine innovation and will undoubtedly help the penniless newcomers through the period. But it is a pity the same was not done for the immigrants from North Africa.

Sociological Grievances

Yet, strangely enough, in the conference we held with the people from North Africa, they insisted that they did not object to such efforts to help the Rumanians to integrate. Their grievances are sociological and psychological, for they claim that within 24 hours of their arrival in Kiryat Gat the Rumanians already seek to discriminate against them as "Orientals".

Furthermore the North Africans demand that the ma'abara of some 60 families be liquidated while there are still empty houses available. (This is on the official programme, but it is being delayed, as in other towns, by the somewhat forlorn hope of the authorities that they can pry a few pruta from under the mattresses of the inhabitants of the ma'abara.) They also say that they do not understand why the Jewish Agency will not allow North Africans from elsewhere in Israel to come to Kiryat Gat, quoting several instances where applications were turned down. "Families want to get together. We were the pioneers who came here when there was nothing — no electricity, no shops, only fedayeen. We believe in Kiryat Gat. Why can't we bring our relations?"

Their main grievance seems to be that the Ashkenazim do not get together with them to absorb the immigrants in the right spirit, with understanding that the citizens of Israel are one people. They say they want joint committees with all ethnic groups represented on them, working together to achieve unity (although multi-cultural), mutual tolerance and respect for each other's sensitivities and needs. They were particularly infuriated by an article in "Davar" on January 23, illustrated with cartoons, which they say, implied that Moroccans are prone to arak-drinking, knife-waving, the playing of backgammon and crime. Only with great difficulty did the leaders restrain their followers from anti-"Davar" demonstrations.

Veterans Also Sensitive

The "veterans" and "sabras" of Kiryat Gat are equally super-sensitive at the moment. "We work 13 hours a day for them!" declared one public servant, "without overtime and without any special allowances. What thanks do we get? They organize election lists against us! Just let them try to run Kiryat Gat without us and see what a mess they would make!"

This attitude is sadly reminiscent of administrators in India and Africa laying down the "White man's burden!" under pressure from the ungrateful governed. The Moroccans say that they are not asking anybody to stop work; on the contrary, they are begging the Ashkenazim to co-operate — but to give them equality, not patronage.

Just up the hill from the Municipality are the offices of the Lachish regions, administered by Levi Argov, loved to the point of idolatry by the Moroccans. Like the late, great Clarence Darrow, Levi "reckons that he is colour-blind." At the same time he respects the other man's background, habits and idiosyncrasies — he does not just assume that Israelis all come from the same mould of Palmach and Hagana.

It seems that both Ashkenazim and North Africans should take a leaf out of his book. Kiryat Gat faces challenges enough without needing divisions between "You" and "Us", despite the Prime Minister's odd way of phrasing congratulations recently to the young Bibie champion.

"It is wonderful to see Vietnamese and other people from Africa and Asia coming to Israel to learn," said one Moroccan spokesman. "Surely we can do the same?"

Solar Telescopes at Technion

Solar Physics research assistants of the Technion, using the newly acquired Telescope fitted with H-alpha filter. This new instrument is equipped with a camera and permits the viewer observation of activity on the surface of the sun, such as eruption flares, in hydrogen light.

Photo: Gedalia

Jerusalem Post Reporter

A NUMBER of recently acquired instruments now in operation at the Solar Physics Laboratory of the Haifa Technion bring the sun and its activities appreciably "closer" for study.

Among the new acquisitions is a telescope fitted with an H-alpha filter. When fully installed it will enable the scientific viewer to observe, in hydrogen light, activities such as eruption flares on the surface of the sun. These are the phenomena which have a direct influence on the ionosphere level, which maintains radio wave propagations on the earth.

A coelostat solar spectrograph has been set up to measure turbidity in the atmosphere of the earth. This instrument displays a complete solar spectrum when aimed at the sun, and automatically follows the movement of the solar body in the sky. This equipment will serve as a basis for a survey aimed at measuring the penetration of various rays and will permit a check on the influence of these rays on health and agriculture.

Prof. Kurt Sitte is head of the Technion's Division of Physics, and Assoc. Prof. Nathan Robinson heads the Solar Physics Laboratory.

Heard Abroad

The Trustees in whose final gift agents, under a system of state capitalism, and he hopes it has been useful to you to have seen the progress of our people under our system of individual capitalism. — Mr. Dulles to Mr. Mikoyan.

We have no reason to restrain the Chinese because we regard them as a very restrained people. — Mr. Mikoyan.

The writer is the Panel of modern society, the only surviving individualist in a mass age. To his orthodox contemporaries he seems a semi-madman. — Mr. Boris Pasternak.

Nobody can error, in politics, expect a vote of thanks. To escape a vote of censure is something; to get a vote of confidence is almost a miracle. — Mr. Harold Macmillan.

Experiments . . . points to the acceptability of upper class cross-racial marriage, and where this is accepted closely by no general contempt for the half-breed can develop.— Sir Macfarlane Burnet.

We may soon be surrounded by several planets flying the hammer and sickle flag. — Dr. Wernher von Braun.

Others put stars on the flag: We put flags on the stars.— Czechoslovak song.

There is no such thing as a correct perspective in history. — Professor Arthur Schlesinger Jr.

I regret to say that the only degrees I hold are honorary ones. — The Duke of Edinburgh.

It is, of course, regrettable that the German people allowed themselves to be deceived by Hitler. — Herr Alfried Krupp.

Wind Signal Saves Lives

By YA'ACOV ARDON

FOR the past 10 years, the Israel Railways have carried about 25 million passengers, sometimes with delays but always without injury. Safety standards were high when they depended on the primitive equipment inherited from the Mandatory period. They are higher now that the Railways have been almost completely modernized. But ultimately the safety standards depend on the men who have installed the new signalling equipment, and who operate and maintain it. Small as our railway system is, the engineers and technicians who run it have the skills to serve in any of the world's largest networks.

Following a terrible accident at the Kurdanch level crossing in 1954, the Makleff commission on safety recommended that certain crossings of road and rail tracks be protected by barriers and warning signals. The crossings are numerous: cost estimates ran into six digits. One of the technical and financial problems was to bring electric power to the crossings to operate the barriers, warning lights and bells.

Where the crossings are close to the national power grid, the cost of a feeder line and a few poles is reasonable. But for the more isolated spots the Electric Corporation foresaw bills from IL-15,000 upwards to bring the current to where it was needed.

Wind Idea

Two men of the Railways' engineering brain trust, Meir Lozar, Chief Engineer of the Signalling and Telecommunications Department (a graduate of the Russian Railways Polytechnical University of Harbin), and Iwan Steiner, head of the Electronics Section (a Technion graduate) hit on the idea of experimenting with wind power converted into electric energy.

They consulted the Scientific Research Council from which they received encouragement. Wind and breezes blow in Israel for an average of 320 days a year. Like solar energy, the energy of the wind is free of charge. In America, Europe and elsewhere, farms and homes too far from the networks of the power companies install their own wind electric plants to meet their household needs.

By chance the Railway men learned that the Police had tried out the idea, but had not pursued it to the end. Police headquarters agreed to release the idle equipment to the Railways for the experiment. It consisted of a propeller, a generator and a battery that were promptly installed at a level crossing near the Nahal Sorek station (where the Jerusalem line passes).

Blinker lights and a bell were installed. The propeller, mounted on a little tower, began to turn as soon as it was up, the generator produced a current, the battery stored it. The two men stood back, watching the wind and trains go by.

Immediate Success

The gadget was a success from the first minute. Whenever a train approached from either side and touched off a signal, the bell rang, the lights flickered and traffic stopped until the trains passed. The cost of the entire installation was less than IL1,000.

For six months the engineers kept it under observation. It gave faultless service. The savings are obvious. Heavy outlay on a long power line was avoided, the wind power station is inexpensive and costs little to inspect and maintain.

Wind power units are manufactured commercially in Britain, Australia, Holland and the U.S. and France. The two Railways engineers studied the various models and found the French design best suited to local needs. Allowing, for safety's sake, for a capacity of 10 times the wattage needed, they bought six 400-watt units at IL800 each. The tower on which the propeller is mounted and the labour to instal one unit cost another IL1,000.

The railway engineers have also completed the installation of an electrical signalling system on the Tel Aviv-Haifa line. It utilizes the action of the train wheels on the track, through which an electric current is circulated. The German equipment, the last word in signalling technology, was installed without outside help by local Railway and Post Office experts. They thought up some striking improvements; overcoming one difficulty in the original design, they got a refund of DM20,000 from the German supplier in recognition of the skilful correction.

The efficiency of railway operations depends on the quality of communications. The Railways have lately installed their own automatic telephone network with its own trunklines and direct dialling between Haifa, Tel Aviv and Lydda. Long-distance conversations are as clear as a high-fidelity record and completely noiseless.

Radio Telephones

Opinions among railway engineers are divided on whether or not trains should be equipped with expensive radio telephones. Regard for safety and security decided the issue here, and most locomotives are now linked by radio telephone to their operational bases so they can report trouble, get expert advice or call for another locomotive to take over with a minimum of time lost.

Installing such a radio telephone system presents many technical problems. The radio waves to and from the moving trains must skip over hills and mountains. A relay station was set up on top of one of the highest hills, with a spare generator and duplicate set that are automatically switched on, if the main set breaks down. It is difficult to think of any contingency which the system is not geared to anticipate, except an earthquake.

Health Scheme Keynote: Unification

FURTHER DUPLICATION BY SICK FUNDS FEARED

By Dr. B. Harell

THE last of a series of articles on National Health Insurance by Arthur Saul Super (published in *The Jerusalem Post* on January 5) is is mainly concerned with criticism of my plan, which is based on the British National Health scheme and differs fundamentally from the Kanev Plan which mainly proposes to make Kupat Holim membership compulsory by law.

The writer attributes to me facts and figures which he can only have obtained from second- or third-hand sources.

The subject is of such public importance that I feel obliged to explain the main points raised by Mr. Super.

As customary, the report of the Planning Committee was signed by all committee members, including myself; the report contains the majority conclusions, but also the exceptions taken by individual members. Like other members who had taken exception to the majority conclusion, I endorsed it "subject to my proposal and exceptions." (A minority proposal was made by five members, all doctors, who want health insurance implemented through the National Insurance Institute). There are therefore no grounds whatsoever for interpreting my signing the report as consent to the majority conclusion.

I never mentioned IL44m. as the amount which could be saved through my Health Insurance plan, and I certainly made no comparison between the estimated cost of National Health Insurance — IL110m.— with the amount of IL354m. which is quoted somewhere as the total cost of the public health apparatus today.

Saving Money

I did say — and I say so again — that the efficient implementation of health insurance at the national level, without duplication, without administration intervening between doctor and patient and without multiple dues-collecting agencies, would not only increase medical efficiency, but save a good deal of money. This may be seen on comparing the estimates of the Kanev Plan to mine. (In order to make such a comparison possible, my calculations are based on the same data as those of the Kanev Plan. Kupat Holim data for 1957/8 plus 10 per cent for price increases.) For the purposes of this comparison, IL23.7m. should be added to the item "Hospitalization expenses" of the Kanev Plan, which makes provision for only some 40 per cent of the total cost, i.e. for the IL13.7m. which are to be supplied by the sick funds. In my estimates hospitalization appears in full (IL37.4m.).

Accordingly, total expenditure under the Kanev Plan would amount not to IL302m., but to IL125.7m.; this is approximately the sum which should be compared with my total of IL110m. Actually the difference is larger, for the Kanev Plan is based on the assumption that upon its introduction health insurance will include no more than 25 per cent of the minorities, on the whole population of the country — 2,000,000.

There are other differences between the two estimates, as some expenditure items appear in the one but not in the other, but these do not affect the final figures.

Mr. Super quotes Mr. Kanev to the effect that in the course of the negotiations with Kupat Holim doctors before the change-over to the panel system, the doctors demanded a fee of IL3,500-3,000 per person. This is used as an argument against my estimate of general practitioners' fees, which is based on 500 pruta per patient and, assuming an average of 1,500 patients per G.P., would bring his monthly income to IL750, plus 30 per cent in social benefits and transport allowances, as well as the possibility of additional income from work in the preventive field. (In Britain there are about 2,300 patients on a doctor's panel and his annual salary is £1,627, or IL683 per month.)

In this connection it should be pointed out that I made my calculations in July, before the new salary grades for doctors were introduced; still, this suggested monthly income of IL750 plus benefits is more than the average salary of a doctor in a clinic even under the new scale. Even if the number of patients is reduced to 1,400, as has now been agreed by Kupat Holim, this will not affect the gap between my estimates and those of the Kanev Plan — also not based on anything like IL1,500-2,000 per patient, which would add up to a monthly income of IL2,500 and can surely apply for instance, only to occasional medical aid outside clinics.

Private Doctors

Particularly strange is the allegation that my plan is "a subtle attempt to transfer public medicine into private hands," although it is based first and foremost on the principle of health insurance for all through national channels — in actual practice the National Insurance Institute, which has existed in this country since 1954 and which administers the other social insurance activities. And who are the "private hands" in question? The private doctors who agree to join the scheme will be in the same position as while my estimates are based the Kupat Holim doctors now that Kupat Holim has, after many years, acceded to public demand and introduced the panel system (which has proved practicable in England). Nor can the "private" danger arise from the private pharmacies, which are to be included in the scheme in order that the patient may conveniently obtain his medicine near his home and be saved the trouble and loss of time involved in being restricted to a few public dispensaries. In order to eliminate price differences, the private pharmacies should of course get the same exemption from all kinds of taxes and duties that only public pharmacies now get.

Mr. Super also seems to fear the nationalisation of Kupat Holim property. He need not worry. Under my plan our public health services will remain in the hands of the organisations that own them, which will be reimbursed for their outlay by the National Insurance Institute.

Comparison Abroad

As for the comparison with other countries, where health insurance is carried out through sick funds, I shall not enter into a detailed discussion of the long list of countries mentioned. In most of these health insurance is voluntary, while only a few have a general insurance scheme. Norway has no separate national funds but hundreds of autonomous local funds (each in its own geographical district) and one national centre.

In any case, no country with compulsory health insurance has sick funds organised on a professional or political basis, as in Israel, enabling the funds to be used as a tool for political pressure on their members.

Moreover, the Kanev Plan would force all the sick funds to maintain branches in all parts of the country, and thus increase even further the duplication that prevails in our health services. In this respect the Kanev Plan disregards the terms of reference, which call for "avoiding duplication in providing medical aid."

Local autonomy is most important in health insurance. Accordingly, my plan provides for local and district Health Committees on which the representatives of the insured will be in the majority, as on the Central Health Insurance Council.

Finally, a few remarks on the basic difference between my plan and the Kanev Plan:

The principal issue is whether duplication of services and waste of money and manpower involved in the multiplication of sick funds should continue, or whether there should be one National Health Scheme for all.

Before Israel became a sovereign state, we were forced to initiate and carry out state tasks through such instruments as the Jewish Agency, the Histadrut and other organisations and institutions. So it was with education, with labour exchanges, and the like. As long as there could only be voluntary participation, there was no other way. Now, however, we have a State, with authority to compel. As a result, education has become national and compulsory, and recently a law has been enacted which takes the labour exchanges out of the hands of political organisations and puts them on a national basis.

Immigrants' Needs

Why should we not go the same way in introducing compulsory health insurance? Health services, more than any others, should by reason of their very nature be kept outside the sphere of political and other irrelevant factors. In a country like ours there will always be a large number of needy immigrants whose health insurance must be paid by the State or the Jewish Agency. What is the point of forcing them to become, at public expense, members of a sick fund which is part of a political organization?

Ultimately, Mr. Kanev intends that health services, like education, should be provided by the State and paid for under the National Budget out of the citizens' taxes. But the exaggerated duplication of the Kanev Plan can only delay the achievement of this aim instead of shortening the transition by constructing the groundwork for a truly national health scheme here and now.

Personality Profile

'OLEX' THE ENGINEER

HIGH in a building overlooking Zion Square in Jerusalem, an old man sits brooding.

He is Ignaz Olexinzer, a structural engineer, and he is out-of-sorts although he has just celebrated his 80th birthday — on Tu B'shvat. He is gloomy because he is inactive, after 60 years of intense work. His clients are dropping away, going to younger men, despite his great experience, his reputation and the work that he has carried out all over Israel and a good part of Europe, especially in the field of reinforced concrete.

By profession Mr. Olexinzer is a structural engineer. He takes an architect's prize-winning plan and designs the building's sinews until the plan becomes a practical concept so that the contractor can take over.

In Jerusalem, Mr. Olexinzer's work is most evident on the Hebrew University campus in the Israel Goldstein synagogue whose mushroom appearance still provokes heated discussion. He drew up the structural plans for the dome-like building designed by Mr. H. Rau. The walls of the dome, which is 20 metres wide at the base, are only 15 cm. thick at the bottom and decrease in thickness to five cm. at the top.

Other well-known Israel landmarks which are his work include: The Jerusalem Municipality building; the four pumping stations in the former Rosh Ha'ayin-Jerusalem water supply system; a number of buildings on Haifa's Derech Atzmaut; the Barclay's Bank buildings in Tel Aviv and Haifa; the Haifa Central Railways Station; as well as Professor Nelson Glueck's Archaeological School now rising in Jerusalem.

Assorted Wounds

He is hale and hearty despite an assortment of wounds, all picked up during a full life in which he did not hunt for trouble:

- He received a bayonet wound in the stomach from a Russian soldier during World War One;
- A German airplane strafing British installations in this country during World War Two sent a bullet through his chin into his stomach;
- He was blown out of his bed in his seventh-floor apartment during the 1948 Ben Yehuda explosion. He lay unconscious on the floor for hours until a rescue squad on a routine check decided to break down his door when no one answered. The squad was headed by Mrs. Gitta Caspi, of Jerusalem, for whom he later helped design the house in which she lives;
- He was wounded by a sniper's bullet during the War of Independence. He was at work at his bench, close to the window, although the apartment had already proved an attraction for snipers. The bullet came in through the window, from the tower of the former Italian Hospice, he believes.

"It hit me in the head, then ricocheted and embedded itself in the wall," he chuckles, pointing to the scarred plaster.

"Call me 'Olex'," he adds. "Everybody does, few can pronounce Olexinzer."

One of Olex's favorite anecdotes relates how a Gentile friend in Vienna during World War Two managed to send him a delicate instrument for measuring stress factors despite the ban on trading with the enemy. The friend simply mailed it to "Father Ignazius, Jerusalem." The British authorities did not ask him to produce identification, despite his unpriestly garb.

The instrument was recently used to measure the strain on a staircase in a yeshiva.

Student in Vienna

"Olex" claims to have been the "poorest" student in all Vienna. But his abilities soon won him a scholarship to a secondary and later to a technical school in the city. By tutoring five or six "rich students," he earned enough to send his younger brother and sister through school. Both of them, as well as an older brother and sister, were murdered by the Nazis.

An early and fervent Zionist, "Olex" and his fellow students mounted vigil throughout the night over the body of Herzl. He helped carry the coffin to its grave. For 15 years he was an unpaid adviser to the Jewish Community in Vienna, helped provide that city with its famous synagogue. Other buildings he helped design included schools, churches, railway lines, bridges, factories, cinemas, a power station, a swimming pool (which later served as a model for the one in Bat Galim, Haifa), dams and a factory. During World War One following his recovery from the bayonet wound, he was sent into Eastern Galicia to rebuild

IGNAZ OLEXINZER

the bridges which the retreating Russians had systematically destroyed.

He repaired one partially-destroyed bridge over the River Bug, with reinforced concrete instead of timber. It is still standing.

Decorated by Red Cross

During an inspection tour of the area, he came across 500-600 families, many of them Jewish, who were dying of starvation and disease. Their menfolk had been drafted into the Russian army.

He telephoned his superior officer, a Hungarian called General von Marothy, and explained the situation.

"What do you want me to do?" General von Marothy barked.

"Give me your orders."

Two hours later "Olex" received orders to undertake a rescue job. He arranged for a makeshift hospital, fed the victims by surreptitiously diverting army stocks. Six months later he was awarded two medals, one by the Red Cross and one by the Austrian Government.

In 1933 he came to this country in fulfilment of a triple promise his father and extracted from him: Never to forget he was a Jew; to marry only a Jewess (his wife, whom he married in 1918, died after World War Two;) and to settle in Jerusalem.

He arrived in Haifa Port with one suitcase of clothes and books. He rented a room, made his office furniture out of four crates and some planks. He was soon hired by the firm of Holiday and Hubbard.

"Olex" joined the British Army as a Garrison Engineer in 1938. One of his first jobs was to improvise a way of making posts to fence off future army camps and warehouse sheds. In ten minutes, over a cigarette, he decided to build reinforced concrete ones. They are still standing at many places throughout the country. With a Jewish foreman and ten casual Arab labourers, he turned out 100,000 of them, saving the British a large amount of currency and transport costs.

Another time, he watched huge wooden packing cases, used to bring lorries here from Canada, being torn to pieces as the vehicles were unpacked. Impulsively, he asked his superior officer to be allowed to have the cases dismantled so as to save the wood. From this wood he built office furniture for 20 rooms, and the rest went to construct a shed—25 metres by 120 metres — that required no columns.

In 1945-46 "Olex" built the casks for the Rishon Lezion cellars. In 1949 he joined the Ministry of Agriculture. He was transferred to Tahal. He left Government employ in 1956.

Helped Family

His most impulsive act — and one which he has never regretted — came shortly after the War of Independence. He opened his door one day to find a woman selling her rations. He learned that she (and her two small daughters) had been deserted by her husband.

He offered her work cleaning his apartment. One day, he gave her two small pieces of sausage to eat. She put them in her pocket.

Later, during a storm, he visited her flat, a leaky dark cellar in the Nahlat Zion Quarter. He found the older girl, then six, in a feverish state. He took off his coat, bundled her into it and took her, her little sister of four, and the mother back to his apartment. He vacated his bedroom and began sleeping in his office.

For the past ten years, it has been their home. Twice he tried to adopt the girls, but the Rabbinate refused to entertain the idea, since the father is still alive.

The girls, now 16 and 14, study at the Alice Seligsberg Vocational High School.

Even with his adopted family, his memories, his friends, his sense of humour, "Olex" is dissatisfied.

He wants to work.

MAGARRE KASHIN

The unusual concrete Israel Goldstein synagogue on the Hebrew University Campus, designed by H. Rau, for which "Olex" drew up the structural plans.

Classified Advertisements

Published on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays

Accepted at all JERUSALEM POST advertising offices

JERUSALEM: 9 Rehov Hahavatselet
TEL AVIV: 82 Nahlat Binyamin; R. Laufer, 4 Rehov Hess (in the passage), corner Allenby Rd.
NATANYA: A. Pompan, 9 Rehov Herzl.
HAIFA: 1 Khayat Street; Sifri's Bookshop, Central Carmel; Hadar Bookshop, 15 Rehov Herzl; Dr. Fingel's Bookshop, 26 Rehov Keren Kayemet, Kiryat Bialik.
RAMAT GAN: Hakol Lanoar, 61 Rehov Bialik.

Advertisements also accepted through all recognised agencies

Where to Stay

TEL AVIV

Park Hotel 75 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23208. Centre of Tel Aviv on the Sea Shore. Comfortable rooms with telephone, hot and cold water, private bath and shower, excellent Kasher Cuisine, Bar, Music nightly.

GAD HOTEL on the sea means comfort. 107 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 24201, Tel Aviv.

Books-Libraries

COLLIER'S Encyclopedia, National Geographic Magazine compl. year: 1945—1958 for sale. Phone 62819, Tel Aviv, daily 5-8.

Business Offers

AGENT visiting perfumeries and leather good shops, seeks connections all over the country. Write: "Storeroom Motorcycle," P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

Carpets

BERL JURAN, the name that stands for carpets. Full reliability. Repairs, cleaning, storing. 49 Rehov Geula. Tel. 64885, Tel Aviv.

Dogs-Pets

"REE" has puppies, pure Alsatians, for sale. Berakoff, Tel. 61534, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE beautiful thoroughbred Cocker Spaniels puppies. Phone 63384, Tel Aviv.

Dwellings

FURNISHED room wanted for single lady, in Rehavia, centre town or vicinity. Apply: P.O.B. 1288, Jerusalem.

WANTED: In Jerusalem, 3-room flat, furnished, central heating, good neighbourhood, moderate rental, for abt. 6 months. Write No. 745, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED: furnished room or small flat, Jerusalem, for religious person. Apply, giving full particulars, to: No. 854, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE: new, 3-room flat with central heating, hot running water, two balconies, 4th floor, King George Avenue, opposite Terra Santa. Apply: No. 855, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

WANTED to rent or purchase 3-roomed flat, Rehavia or vicinity. Phone 4714, Jerusalem.

DO you know of furnished villa/apartment for rent for several months, centrally located, telephone indispensable? Then call Jerusalem 4422, Room 126.

DOCTOR seeks 2½-3 room flat (key money) centre Jerusalem. Not practising at home. Write No. 846, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

"DAN" Agency, 14 Princess Mary Ave., Jerusalem, offers flats, shops, businesses.

WANTED to buy 2-2 room flat in Jerusalem. Write: No. 839, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE 2½-room flat in Beit Hasmail. Write: No. 841, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

3-ROOM flat, Rehavia, for key money, beautifully located. Phone 2807, Jerusalem, 1-3 p.m. Direct offers only.

WANTED to rent in Jerusalem, flat of 2 rooms and kitchen from March to May. Write: No. 837, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

FLATS, Jerusalem, Bleichner, Bion Hotel, Jerusalem, Tel. 2807, 10-12 a.m.

FOR SALE 2-room flat, Beit Hakerem, Bleichner, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE 2-room flat, Kiryat Shmuel, Bleichner, Jerusalem.

EMBASSY requires flats and villas. P.O.B. 1136, Jerusalem.

WANTED 2½-3½ room flat, rental or purchase, P.O.B. 604, Jerusalem.

SIX-room furnished office with telephone, central location, Tel Aviv, to let for key money. Romas, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 63441, Tel Aviv.

TO LET well furnished room, first floor, vicinity Habimah, in refined home. For details phone 25412, Tel Aviv, 1-2 p.m.

SMALL, self-contained flat required to rent by single gentleman; near centre Tel Aviv, preferably with phone. No. 26562, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

URGENTLY required by diplomat furnished flat or villa. Phone 61127, or write "Diplomat," P.O.B. 4111, Tel Aviv.

SPECIAL opportunity: 3½ room flat, luxurious, 2nd floor, central heating, front, Weizel-KKL neighbourhood, favourable sale price. Direct offers to No. 834, P.O.B. 4100, Tel Aviv.

EMBASSY requires flats and villas. Apply: P.O.B. 1076, Tel Aviv.

ZAHALA

FOR SALE immediately: 3½-room villa, in very good state, cultivated garden, elevated position, beautiful surroundings. Write: No. 2783, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

TO LET modern 3½-room flat, monthly rent Phone 23230, Tel Aviv, 8-11 a.m.; 3-4 p.m.

TO LET furnished room, gentleman or lady. Levy, 96 Rehov Shlomo HaMelech, Tel Aviv.

TO LET: Ninety furnished 3-rooms flat, hot water, for 6-9 months: Rehov Nahmani, near Yehuda Halevi, Tel Aviv. Call 26738, between 5-7 p.m.

TO LET for single man, furnished room. Sade, 25 Rothschild Blvd., (5-6 only), Tel Aviv.

MT. CARMEL to let, 1-2 years: Furnished flats, 3 rooms, hall, immediate occupancy. 2 rooms, unfurnished. Sternberg & Son, Haifa, 29 Rehov Herzl, Tel. 67317, 82360 (Maidan).

FOR SALE 2-room flat, hall, conveniences. Immediate occupancy. Apply: Minkowsky, 3 Rehovot Sinai, Abuas, Haifa.

TO LET furnished room in villa on Mt. Carmel with or without board. Please apply: No. 1180, P.O.B. 4068, Haifa.

EXCEPTIONAL bargains in flats, for sale and to let—only at Romas, 8 Rothschild Blvd., Tel. 63441, Tel Aviv.

Lessons

AMERICAN lady teaches English, rates, hours adjustable. No. 2788, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

YOUNG man wants English conversation in exchange for Hebrew lessons. Please apply: P.O.B. 240, Haifa.

Musical Instruments

FOR SALE Hohner accordion, 120 bass, tropical steel blade. Mann, 69 Rehov Bialik, Ramat Gan. No dealers.

Paying Guests

FAMILY living in villa near Netanya, wants to care for 1-2 children. Write, No. 220, P.O.B. 118, Hadera.

Purchase—Sale

MINK coat for sale. Phone 2892, Jerusalem.

FOR SALE English typewriter, portable, girl's bicycle, both practically new; woollen carpet, 300 x 181. Phone 62238, Jerusalem, 7-9 mornings.

OPPORTUNITY, for sale: 1. Steinway Piano, in good condition. 2. Violin, half size. 3. Wall folding bed, with overhead bookshelf. Apply: Skliar, 139 Rehov Hayarkon (near KKL) Flat 1, Tel Aviv. (12-1).

ELECTRO-MECHANICAL repairs; razors, mixers, vacuum cleaners, electric clocks, automatic irons, grillers, pressure cookers. Reliable service. Levanon, 111 Allenby Rd. (Tamar passage). Tel. 66339, Tel Aviv.

FOR SALE: modern styled, custom-built: 2 wardrobes, round table with 6 chairs, 4 easy chairs, sideboard, 2 sofas, 2 bookshelves, large gas stove for cooking and baking. Phone 67446, Haifa.

FOR SALE from new immigrant, new Nutria fur coat. Apply Komrovsky, 9 Emanuel Blvd., Tel Aviv.

Services

LAUNDRY, quick, reliable; dyeing; dry cleaning. Most careful handling. Asta-Omega, 42 Rehov Geula (near Allenby Rd.), Tel Aviv.

Situations Vacant

HAIFA DISTRICT. Manufacturer of preserves requires agent, full or part time. Preference given to one with own transport. Reply in confidence to: No.26582, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

Situations Wanted

YOUNG administrative secretary (male) excellent English, French, Hebrew correspondence — wishes to improve position. Apply No. 29458, P.O.B. 2762, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH Bookkeeper, typist, shorthand, seeks any temporary/permanent part/full time position. No. 29779, "DAHAF" Advertising, 128 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv.

QUALIFIED, experienced accountant, knows foreign languages, available immediately. Write No. 2781, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

EXPERIENCED Secretary, English-German Shorthand-Typist with good knowledge of Hebrew and French, interested in part-time job (mornings). Telephone 4435, Jerusalem.

LADY seeks light work in physician's clinic or office a few hours a day. Hebrew, English, German. Organisational ability. Best references. Write: No. 26418, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

AMERICAN with new car wants to act as distributor or salesman, also on commission basis. Speaks Hebrew, other languages. Gorren, 20/4 Naveh Sha'anan, Jerusalem.

EXPERIENCED English typist, knowledge of Hebrew, seeks position. Apply No. 2787, P.O.B. 1125, Tel Aviv.

ENGLISH-German Typist, own typewriter accepts typing jobs —also at home. Write: No. 4880, P.O.B. 4310, Haifa.

Stamps

STAMPS WANTED: collection and lots from any part of the world, rarities — all for Cash. Israel's leading stamp dealers: H. Stanek, 64 Allenby Rd., P.O.B. 4303, Phone 61643, Tel Aviv.

Vehicles

SPECIAL offer: Dodge Coronet, 6-seater, 1961, in very good condition. After overhaul. No agents. Write No. 835, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem.

BEFORE YOU buy or sell a car, consult Autotrade, 3 Rehov Allenby, Haifa, Tel. 64288.

FOR SALE

at reasonable price:

10 dunam

PLOT

well situated, at Ramat Hasharon. Write: No. 198, P.O.B. 1449, Tel Aviv.

For Sale

Furnished or Unfurnished Comfortable

2½-Room Flat on MT. CARMEL

(beginning of Rehov Moriah). Gorgeous view. Please write to: No. 1597, Advertising Centre, Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

STAR-GAZING

WINTER may have only just now come in earnest, but the first sign of spring is already here in the sky with the appearance of Leo in the evening, now rising at nine p.m. (seven p.m. at the end of February). Its characteristic shape of a trapeze, with bright Regulus at the more acute angle of the base, makes it easy to identify.

Exactly midway between Regulus and Pollux, in the faint constellation of Cancer, lies the fine cluster of Praesepe. The naked eye will see it only as a blur but a pair of field glasses will reveal many, many stars, about 500 light-years away.

Venus remains at about the same magnitude, a brilliant 3.3, or so, throughout next month. It also remains at about the same distance from the sun for the earth-bound observer, setting roughly an hour and three quarters after it. Right now it is in Aquarius, and toward the end of February it will move into Pisces. Both these constellations, devoid of bright stars, are in the Zodiac, situated along the celestial equator, which Venus crosses shortly.

On the ninth of the month Venus will be seen to the left of the moon, not very close but enough to make for another splendid sight.

Jupiter is moving closer. Its magnitude increasing from -1.7 to -1.5, and the planet, now rising about 1.20 a.m., will be up by 11.30 by the end of the month.

YOSEF SHORA

THE JERUSALEM POST

Friday, January 30, 1959

MR. Eshkol's public statements since his return from the U.S. were studiously more cautious than could have been expected in view of the mass immigration ahead. He dismissed the rumours that emergency measures were contemplated, stressed his belief in American Jewry's will and ability to live up to the urgent requirements of the new situation, and hinted that new plans were being worked out to harness the Israel population to the task as well.

PLANNING THE UNPLANNED

Mr. Eshkol's remark that lagging Immigration Loan sales had already reduced the expected volume of housing construction was well deserved by the Israel public, which has hitherto failed to shoulder its part of the economic burden at the relatively favourable terms of the Loan; but it is also a bad mark for our economic authorities, which have apparently been caught unawares and now blame the public for setting an inadequate pace for absorption. It would, of course, be unrealistic to demand that a reserve be kept for such sudden turns of events, at a time when the Government struggles to make ends meet at a lower development level, but one could have presumed that at least there were plans to deal with an increased inflow of immigrants.

Our chronic state of unpreparedness is, if anything, no less a danger than shortage of means, for it precludes the efficient use of resources, and creates that nervousness which easily leads to hasty decisions, expensive short-cuts and missed opportunities. It is therefore of the utmost importance that attention be devoted not only to raising additional loans and donations (and probably taxes too), but also to the manner in which they are spent.

Dr. Joseph has put at I.L.190m. the amount required for settling 50,000 more immigrants than had originally been planned. Such a sum would mean expanding our Investment Budget by over one-third, and pouring most of it onto the domestic market. Mr. Eshkol has good reason to be cautious, but one would like to be sure that he is fully alive to the possible effects of such an inflow if no care is taken to provide the channels and to erect the dykes that will hold the torrent.

This does not mean, of course, that all action is to be postponed until detailed plans have been completed. Unfortunately, the problems involved are too crucial and the tasks too urgent, even though the economy will have to pay the cost. But at least an effort should be made to reduce that cost by putting brains to work to avoid the most glaring pitfalls. Just how this is to be done should be decided by the experts, but at least three general points bear pointing out.

First, in view of the vital housing requirements, less urgent building projects should be delayed. That will not, of course, offset the whole of the required expansion since non-residential public and semi-public projects account for only a fraction of the building activity; but it will set some funds and workers free and thus mitigate the inflationary effect. Schools may have to wait—however much they are needed—until shelter has been provided for the newcomers.

Second, despite the increased demand, the policy of import liberalization should be maintained, and no attempt should be made to re-impose controls that have been lifted. Instead, measures should be adopted to skim off some purchasing power so as to prevent a buying spree which must result either in rising prices or in bigger imports.

Third, this time employment projects for the immigrants should be based predominantly upon existing productive assets, in order to avoid rash investments that may spell failures. Second-shifts in existing factories, home industries, labour-intensive farming, etc. should be explored and expanded as far as possible even though these lines may appear untenable in the long run and require special subsidies and other aid. Such methods may be unorthodox, but in the present circumstances they are certainly the best way of dealing with an unorthodox situation.

More Factories This Year

THE share of non-residential building in Israel construction has considerably increased lately. In 1957 it accounted for 20 per cent of the total area of buildings started in urban centres — and in the first half of 1958 for 28 per cent. Though these figures do not include rural areas, this cannot affect the aggregate picture, especially since so many buildings are erected for farm purposes. In 1954 non-residential building accounted for only 14 per cent of the total area built, and in 1955 for 13 per cent.

Of the non-residential buildings started in 1957, almost 40 per cent were for public purposes, including the Hebrew University and other educational institutions, and another 40 per cent were commercial and business buildings. In the first half of 1958, however, almost 50 per cent of the total were factories. As a matter of fact, more industrial buildings were started in these six months than in the entire preceding year and almost as many as in the whole of 1956.

Economic News from Abroad

U.S. Capital Flight

● U.S. gold stocks declined by about $2,200m. during 1958, and the drain is still going on. Though the loss is not considered very serious in view of the $20,000m. of gold the U.S. still possesses, economists and businessmen are worried by the growing disparity between American prices and the world level. While world commodity prices have declined and trade terms tend to become ever more competitive, in the U.S. wages and prices are expected to continue rising.

U.S. economic forecasts for 1959 foresee a mild boom in most industries and continued substantial unemployment, on the assumption that the trade unions will keep quiet as they have done in the recession year. But should the steel workers press new wage claims, or should the government find it necessary to take on additional projects in order to absorb more unemployed, inflationary pressure will doubtless gain momentum.

In view of this prospect, the market for long-term Federal bonds reveals increasing nervousness, while American industries find it increasingly profitable to establish subsidiaries abroad in order to be able to compete in export markets, and even in order to produce for the home market (the European car industry is a case in point).

It is estimated that in 1958 $3,300m. of corporate earnings were derived by American companies from operations abroad.

Thus gold export from the U.S. seems to be largely due not to a transient speculative movement but to the country's tendency to become a net exporter of private capital, in addition to the huge amounts exported under the government aid and credit programmes. It is now anybody's guess just how long the U.S. will be able and allowed to move that way, and whether the new trend will not be checked by some new disinflationary moves or by devaluating the dollar to bring the home price level in line with other countries.

Russia's North Frontier

● One of the features of Russia's new seven-year plan is intensified development of the Far North, which is to become a major producing region for several minerals. Iron ore mining in the Kola peninsula is to be expanded and ore-concentration plants built. Nickel and other non-ferrous metallurgy plants are also to be set up there. Around the Pechora river four new coal mines are to be added to the existing 21 in order to step up the exploitation of deposits estimated at 260,000,000 tons. Search for oil and gas is to be intensified, and three tidal power stations are to be built on the shores of the White Sea. The recently discovered diamond mines in Eastern Siberia, said to be the world's largest, are being developed at top speed, with bulldozers brought in by helicopters and boiling water used for making cement in view of the intense cold. A big power station is already under construction on the Lena river, to provide for the gold and mica works. A highway has been opened to the gold and non-ferrous mines in the Kolyma district. Last summer a regular shipping service was started on the Yenissey river.

U.K. Price of Jaffas Upped

LONDON.—THERE has been an improvement in the price of Jaffas this week, although the present price, which is between 52s. and 56s. per case, depending on size, is still 7s. less than last year at the same period.

Two factors account for the week's rise: first, the oranges are very good indeed; second, the quantity of Spanish oranges on the market decreased during the past fortnight. Though the Spanish oranges are priced extremely low, between 22s. and 27s. per crate (the crates are 25 per cent smaller than ours), the Spanish growers have found that this does not cover their shipping costs.

Some oranges marketed under the "Jaffa" label turn out to be very inferior in taste. They are not from Israel, however, but from Cyprus.

Grapefruit has been selling at between 40s. and 55s. per box, largely because of the cold weather. The Israel Citrus Marketing Representative here says that the English breakfast on porridge and not grapefruit when there's a frost. At this writing the frost, which was severe, has ended and the sun shines bright. It will be interesting to see if grapefruit prices respond.

To boost the market the Marketing Board has undertaken an extensive publicity campaign employing all possible media—TV, the radio, the press, magazines.

On the Continent the demand for Jaffas has improved, although there has been a further price reduction of two-and-a-half shillings per box, making a total of three-and-a-half shillings below last year. Prices in Germany are very low, but are also improving. However, in calculating German prices, it must be remembered that this year duty is being collected on Israel citrus while last season there was none.

A history-making shipment of 122,000 Bruce boxes has arrived in Sweden. Customers were very satisfied. This is the first time such a quantity was shipped at one time.

NEHEMIA TANEJ

Relief Work Must Pay

By Our Labour Correspondent

PLANS for the employment of the immigrants now reaching Israel are still vague, but one point appears certain: emergency jobs, along with construction jobs, will play a momentous part in them. The time has come to ask whether the programmes executed with their assistance should not be integrated into a national economic planning.

Emergency jobs have become more than an instrument which the Government prefers to unemployment insurance: they are also a welcome source of funds for Government departments and public agencies and institutions seeking money to finance their various projects. A survey of the purposes for which emergency labour has been assigned reveals that, far from being confined to such essential work as road-building or afforestation, they have included the building of amphitheatres and the preparation of municipal public gardens.

The institutions and the local authorities involved have been reasoning that since the jobless have to be employed in any case, their pay cannot be an element in cost estimates. Viewed through such lenses, costly plans become very reasonable, and the authority that wants them carried out decides to create amenities which would otherwise be low on its priority list.

Heavy Pressure

The Government departments that have to approve the projects and allocate the labour, work under heavy pressure. Eager to show impressive employment statistics, they yield to this kind of reasoning more often than not. Yet the very fact that our economy is not elastic enough to painfully absorb an immigration of 5,000-6,000 a month, only one-third of whom appear on the labour market, goes to show how imperative it is that all public investment — and emergency jobs come under this heading — be geared to one purpose: to increase our productive power.

This should be the supreme criterion in the allocation of emergency manpower. Roads, for instance, will fill the bill in many cases: they may not add to production today, but they will ultimately be needed, and even today they will help speed produce to market or raw materials to the factory. Laying a railroad siding to a factory yard will also ultimately pay not only for the plant concerned but for the economy as a whole. Land reclamation, drainage and afforestation will help if they fit into land amelioration plans. But it is dangerous to waste emergency jobs, as well as the raw materials and equipment that they require, on projects that will require expensive upkeep, such as public gardens, or simply raise the standard of living of a part of the population, such as amphitheatres.

The problem gains additional significance in view of the fact that emergency jobs appear to be here to stay as an instrument of employment policy. Conceived as a temporary measure at a time of mass immigration, they were retained when there formed at the bottom of the social pyramid a layer of people who were either wholly unskilled or unfit for normal work. The layer was only to be expected under large-scale non-selective immigration, but it was never intended that emergency employment should become a fixture of our economic landscape. Now that it is clear that it will remain with us for a considerable period, everything should be done to fit it into the nation's economic plans.

Stocks and Commodities

National Oil Issue Oversubscribed

ORDERS for about IL11m. were received within a matter of hours after the IL10m. issue of National Oil's five per cent bonds. It appears that this kind of security appeals to the public.

The bonds are convertible at the owner's option into ordinary shares of this company. Should no oil be found by the company there remains a five per cent dollar-linked government guaranteed bond, enjoying the same privileges as the other linked bonds (including a 25 per cent ceiling on income tax). If oil is found and the price of the share soars within the period of convertibility, then the bondholder may take up shares at par within 28 months, for the next six months he will be able to convert three bonds into two shares, for a further six months two bonds into one share and for a last six months three bonds into one share.

On the market itself prices were generally easier. There were apparently some switch orders to provide cash for the oil bonds but the main reason appears to be the announcement of a new issue of IL30m. in the Housing Loan.

In the ordinary shares section there were a few bright spots, particularly Teva — on its announcement of a dividend of eight per cent — and Palestine Cold Storage and Palestine Potash. Afa, Kurdaneh, I.L.D.C. and Africa Palestine were somewhat easier. Four-and-a-half-per-cent Lodzia preferred continued to advance on account of the demand of a group of holders of these shares that they be awarded considerable benefits on account of bonuses received by ordinary shareholders.

Well Street Irregular

AFTER a long period of continued advance, Wall Street closed irregular on January 27. The Dow Jones average for 30 industrials was 594.86 after touching a new high of 597.66 on January 21. It had stood at 590.70 on January 13.

London Market Hesitant

ELECTION uncertainties, profit-taking and new flotations, as well as the decision to leave purchase tax alterations until the budget, have all unsettled the London market.

On January 27 Reuter's Daily Index for Gilt-Edged was 76.1 (as against 78.6 on January 20), Industrials stood at 257.5 as against 267.2, and Kaffirs at 75.6 as against 78.7.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited

Attention Car Owners — Drivers

TRANSISTOR AUTO RADIOS, 12V
"HAR-EL" car radio for Dauphine,
American car radio sets,
all with one year guarantee at

LION's RADIO SERVICE

3 Gaza Lane, Tel. 6409 Haifa Lower Town.

We Can Export to U.S.

Trade Commissioner Puts Accent on Competition

In spite of stiff competition and many difficulties, Israel exports develop and manufacturers are willing to heed expert advice in order to find new outlets for their products, as well as to avoid costly mistakes. The following topical statements have been made by Mr. Nathan Ravin, Israel Trade Commissioner in New York, in an interview with our Economic Editor.

What type of Israel products could be sold in the United States and why?

There are only certain categories of products which Israel could hope to export successfully to the U.S. These are:

1. Goods of superior quality at prices which are not higher, or are only a little higher, than those produced in the U.S. These would include any item which requires styling of unique design, e.g. all wearing apparel items, gifts etc. Here we must remember that packaging enhances the quality and sale ability of products, e.g. chocolates, biscuits and soups.

2. Unique products indigenous to a foreign country and having an appeal in the American market:

- Stamps fit into this category.
- Part of the appeal of Israel marble is based on the sentimental factor of using marble from the Holy Land.
- Israel religious articles have a unique appeal.
- Israel wines, Matzot and other Kosher food products have a special appeal for Jews around Passover, but during the rest of the year they must compete as products of high quality.
- Israel cannot depend on marketing merchandise on a sentimental basis unless the product has a specific appeal because it is from Israel. The sentimental approach can only help if the product is competitive in every respect.

3. Standard products for which a temporary shortage exists. Such items may include building materials, glass, certain spare parts, essential oils. Israel can market products of this type in the U.S. provided it is alert to the opportunities and can meet required delivery schedules.

Israel has very few raw materials which it can export to the U.S. except perhaps olive oil and carpet wool. In these cases, Israel must meet world market prices for these commodities.

Israel can hardly expect to export to the U.S. mass-produced goods of satisfactory quality at prices lower than similar American products.

It appears, therefore, that Israel must concentrate on developing more lines which have design originality and require skilled labour. This requires placing a premium on creativity and managerial ability to produce a uniform quality product.

Why have many attempts to export failed hitherto, and what should be done to correct this situation?

The reasons for the failure of some of our manufacturers to export successfully to the U.S. can be summarised as follows:

1. Failure to study the market conditions.
2. Non-compliance with the requirements of the American market as far as quality, packaging and labelling are concerned.
3. Delays in delivery and delivery not according to specifications.
4. Disregarding letters and requests of customers and non-compliance with customs and import-regulations.
5. Unfair competition among exporters and non-adherence to proper channels of distribution.

However, I am glad to state that important studies have been made by Israel manufacturers to avoid the above mistakes.

Proper study of the market conditions and requirements through the export authorities in Israel and the Office of the Trade Commissioner of Israel in the U.S. could help our exporters overcome these problems.

Much has been talked about exporting through proper channels; could you explain what these channels are?

Starting with the Israel end, we must realise that exporting is a specialised trade. Large factories usually develop their own export divisions by appointing experienced people to head their export operations. However, we have in Israel a considerable number of small factories which are not in a position to set up an export operation of their own. It is, therefore, preferable for these factories to channel their exports through expert firms which specialize in the export trade. We refer to firms well versed in the market conditions in the U.S. which are able to carry out the necessary correspondence, arrange for proper documentation and make provision for the shipping and financial arrangements.

Marketing Methods

In the U.S. it is impossible to achieve proper distribution by selling directly to retailers. A retailer in the U.S. usually prefers to buy from an importer or a jobber (wholesaler) from whom he can get quick service without being involved in the problems of importing.

The functions of the importer are: to place the order; guide the exporter as to specifications, packaging, sizing, documentation, labelling etc. The importer clears the goods through the customs, attends to the financial arrangements, facilitates warehousing and keeps a sufficient stock for repeat orders.

The importer distributes his products either directly to the stores as in the case of raincoats, knitwear, and gifts, or acts through jobbers as in the case of chocolate, wines, soups, candies etc.

In certain products like shoes, wool yarn and woollen cloth it is customary to market them through a sales agent. His functions are to solicit orders and transmit them to the supplier in Israel for shipment directly to the customer. In this case only a selling commission is paid.

It is important to remember that in the U.S. approximately two-thirds of the price of any product sold to a consumer consists of marketing costs. The mark-up of an importer may vary from 10 to 50 per cent of his selling price, depending on the product. The retailer's mark-up varies from about 35 to 50 per cent of his selling price.

Do you believe it is possible to increase the sale of Israel products through an Israel House, or gift scheme to the Jewish public?

Sales House

We have recently re-examined the feasibility of setting up an Israel House in New York for the purpose of boosting the sale of our products. Unfrtunately, the cold figures indicate that the high costs involved would not permit the running of such a store on an economical basis.

One must remember that the range of products that could be sold in such a store is limited. People do not go into such a store ordinarily to buy a raincoat, knitted suit or a pair of shoes. The store would have to concentrate mainly on the sale of gifts, jewellery, religious articles, books and possibly certain food items. (U.S. regulations will not permit the sale of wine in such a store). The sale of these products alone makes us doubt whether a sufficiently large volume of sales could be built up at present. However, we are keeping this project under active consideration in the hope that as our trade with the U.S. increases, the economics of setting up such a store might prove more favourable.

We have also examined the possibility of increasing the sale of Israel products in the U.S. through gift schemes to the Jewish public. Here again, we found that such schemes are impractical in the American market.

The American consumer, Jew and non-Jew alike, is used to certain purchasing practices. He likes to see and choose what he buys, he likes a certain brand and a certain flavour. Much of that would be lacking in a gift scheme. Such a scheme, if adopted is bound to be looked upon as another charitable device. I do not believe that we should try to sell our products on a charitable basis. On the contrary, our task in the last few years was to convince the American public that Israel is offering for sale quality products, nicely packaged, at competitive prices.

Our Jewish friends in the U.S. are requested to purchase Israel products not just because they come from Israel, but primarily because they are good and competitive. Another reason why we do not favour gift schemes is because we prefer to market our products through the proper trade channels, namely the stores. Only by getting people to go to the stores and ask for our products can we hope to achieve a considerable volume of sales.

Jewish Buyers

This, of course, does not mean that we are not trying to enlist the cooperation of the Jewish public to promote the consumption of Israel products. On the contrary, we have tried and succeeded to a certain extent in obtaining the active support of several Jewish organizations in our promotion efforts for the sale of our products. We have obtained, on many occasions, the advice and guidance of Jewish businessmen as to distribution channels, appointment of agents, publicity etc. This assistance has helped us a great deal in developing our present export lines in the U.S.

A little while ago a trade expert advised Israel manufacturers to rely mainly on quality, rather than on advertising. Does such advice fit conditions on the U.S. market?

There is a lot of truth in it. Advertising can do a lot to create public demand — awaken and intensify a desire for a product which is suitable in every other respect. Advertising cannot arouse a desire where none exists, nor can it make up for defects in a product.

It follows, therefore, that a prerequisite of a successful export transaction is that the product should be right in quality, packaging, labelling and price. Only when we reach this stage in the development of our export products can we start thinking of sales on a scale. Then, and only then, does the problem of advertising arise.

Of course, as is well known, advertising is very costly, especially in the U.S. However, we must remember that television, magazines and radio are not the only advertising media: these are the most expensive channels which few of our exporters can afford. There are other ways of advertising which are more within our reach, namely:

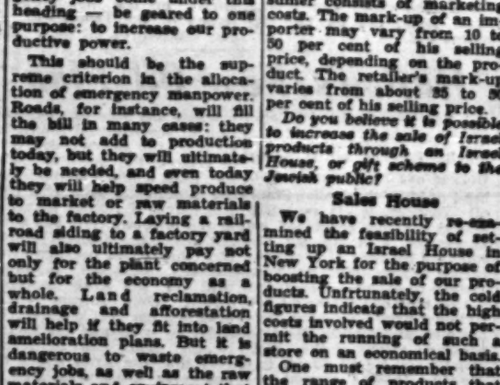
1. Publicity in trade magazines.
2. In-store promotional materials.
3. Demonstrations in stores
4. The use of public relations on a small budget can often achieve much better results than consumer advertising.
5. Trade fairs can be used as an effective vehicle for necessary distribution.

Incidentally, this year Israel will again participate in the U.S. trade fair to be held at New York's Coliseum from May 8 to 19, and I sincerely hope that our manufacturers will once again utilize this important fair for the promotion of their products.

What are the immediate prospects for increasing our exports to the U.S. during the next 2 years?

It is of course very difficult to make such a forecast, since the development of our exports depends on so many different factors. However, on the basis of this year's indications and the progress made during 1958 in developing several of our lines, I am confident that by the end of 1960 we shall reach at last the figure of $35 m.

The U.S. market is an open one. It is free to anyone who can export a good, attractive and competitive product. I sincerely hope that our export-minded manufacturers will direct more and more of their efforts to this market. The government is prepared to give every possible assistance to encourage these efforts. The Office of the Trade Commission of Israel in the U.S. is eager to serve our exporters and I earnestly hope that our manufacturers will take advantage of the tremendous opportunities offered by the American market.



'NEW' GOLD STANDARD

Convertibility Puts the Clock Back

By ALAN DAY

LONDON (OT'SH).—THE real significance of the international currency changes making sterling and the other major European currencies convertible is that they are an attempt to put the clock back nearly 30 years.

In the Great Depression of the early thirties, the international gold standard collapsed — apparently permanently. But what the central bankers and right-wing Governments of the world are now trying to make work is an international currency system which is remarkably similar to the old gold standard — a system which can quite fairly be called the new gold standard.

The working of the old gold standard involved two basic assumptions. One was that exchange rates between all the major countries were permanently fixed within very narrow margins; this was done by allowing the free import and export of gold, which was freely available and freely saleable in each country at prices fixed by the monetary authorities. The other assumption was that a country in extreme balance of payments difficulties would and should deflate internally; correspondingly a country with an external surplus would and should expand its internal level of activity and even cause internal price inflation.

The international financial system which came into formal existence at the end of last month (and which had been operating on a less formal basis for two or three years previously) is based on precisely the same two assumptions. Free import and export of gold is no longer allowed—but exchange rates are pegged within very narrow limits by the monetary authorities of the major countries, and for the overwhelming majority of purposes in all the advanced manufacturing countries, it is possible to buy foreign currencies quite freely. Only the unfortunate tourist and (in some countries) the importers of certain consumer goods are subject to any effective restrictions.

Powers' Attitude

Moreover, the orthodoxy of the new gold standard demands that these exchange rates should only be changed in extreme circumstances — as was, indeed, the case under the old gold standard. The orthodoxy is reflected in the attitude of the three major economic Powers in the West —the United States, Britain and West Germany; to bankers, civil servants and Cabinet Ministers in each of them, any talk of exchange rate changes, now or in the foreseable future, is quite unacceptable.

The French devaluation is, in fact, the exception that proves the rigidity of the new orthodoxy; devaluation is accepted only when a currency is manifestly overvalued after a period of monetary mismanagement; an exchange rate change is not a part of the ordinary mechanism of international adjustment, but a sign that the mechanism has gone off the rails—something to be deplored and avoided by every possible means.

All this is very different from the system that was planned at Bretton Woods at the end of the last war. Under that system controlled and planned exchange rates were to be one of the main methods of bringing about international adjustment.

The other assumption of the old gold standard — that countries in external difficulties would and should deal with them by deflating internally — is also a part of the new orthodoxy. In the Bretton Woods system it was realized that balance of payments difficulties would frequently be the consequence of internal inflation and that the right remedy in these circumstances was to stop the inflation. But that system also recognized that a country might suffer balance of payments difficulties even in the absence of inflation, when deflation would not be an appropriate remedy. The dogma of the new orthodoxy is that balance of payments difficulties can always be identified with internal inflation, and that the appropriate remedy is therefore always to deflate internally.

The source of it all: African recruits for labour in the Transvaal gold mines being examined at a recruiting depot at Umtata, South Africa.

Why It Failed

The old gold standard failed because of the choice in the twenties by Britain and France of inappropriate exchange rates, which could not be altered; of the rivalry of sterling and the dollar as international currencies; because of the absence of adquate international monetary cooperation; and, most fundamentally of all, because it proved to be politically intolerable in many countries to play according to the gold standard rule of subordinating the internal economy to the state of the balance of payments at a time when severe economic and political strains were causing awkward balance of payments problems for many countries.

In some of these respects British prospects under the new gold standard are better than they were under the old. In particular, international cooperation is now much better developed than it was in the inter-war years. For example, one of the main reasons why the economic and political strains of the last two or three years have been surmounted without impossible international financial complications has been the willingness of the creditor countries (notably the U.S.), and the international organizations such as the International Monetary Fund, to lend to countries which were in difficulties.

At the same time, all countries now realize the dangers of allowing unemployment or inflation to get out of hand. This means that no country has had to meet, or seems likely to have to meet in the future, strains on the balance of payments of the kind experienced between the wars in the international movement of violent surges of depression and prosperity.

Moreover, the events of the last two or three years in Britain, Continental Europe and the U.S. suggest that some degree of deliberate subordination of the internal level of activity to the state of the balance of payments may not be quite as difficult as many people have thought in the last decade or two. The argument that has been frequently repeated is that no government could bear the political consequences of a decision deliberately to increase unemployment in order to correct balance of payments difficulties. But experience has shown that, within appreciably broad limits, the predominating effect of a decision to lower the level of activity in order to reduce imports is not to increase unemployment, but rather to slow down the rate of increase in the productivity of labour. In various ways, such a reduction in overtime and increase in featherbedding, less work is spread over much the same labour force. This may in itself be very undesirable — but it is not as intolerable politically as overt unemployment; men out of work can be seen on the streets, but no one can see the output that might have been produced but has not appeared.

Value of Mark

But although deflation to deal with balance of payment difficulties may not be quite as unacceptable as has often been thought, there are undoubtedly good reasons for being cautious about the workability of the new gold standard; and some of these reasons are disturbingly reminiscent of the causes of the collapse of the old gold standard. One is the undervaluation of the mark, just as the franc was undervalued in the twenties; West Germany is still piling up huge balance of payments surpluses and there is little sign of anything to slow down the process.

A second is the weakness of Britain's international banking business — and a similar weakness was the immediate cause of the collapse of the country's gold standard in 1931. Britain owes so many short-term debts abroad, and has relatively little in the way of reserves with which to pay; this means that sterling is always subject to severe pressure from speculative runs, whether caused by good reasons or bad.

Thirdly, there is always the possibility of a revival of the world dollar problem and scarcity of any major currency must make the new gold standard unworkable.

Interurban Taxis Past Peak

INTERURBAN taxi services seem to have passed their peak, due to the steady expansion and improvement of the passenger train and bus services, and of late also internal aviation lines. In the first half of 1958 — the latest period for which statistical summaries are available — the total number of passengers in the five inter-urban taxi companies (Aviv, Aryeh, Yael, Atid and Kesher) was 992,000 against 982,000 in the first half of 1957, despite the population increase and boom Tenth Anniversarry traffic. Routes on which railway and bus traffic competes directly with taxis — Tel Aviv to Jerusalem and Tel Aviv to Haifa — actually showed a drop in passenger figures, while "miscellaneous routes" to destinations less easily accessible by rail or bus showed an increase of 15 per cent.

Juice Producers to Meet

THE fifth congress of the International Association of Fruit Juice Producers will be held in Vienna in June. The Technion, the Israel Citrus Concentrates Producers and our Citrus and Canned Products Associations have been invited to take part.

Holding A Request Programme?

Request programmes of classical music are highly popular. Listeners attracted by a certain work, and who want to improve their acquaintance with it, put in a request, but often have to wait too long to hear it. You can dream up your own request programme — any time you want: the "Ha'aretz" distributing scheme for recordings of classical music offers you a long list of selected works interpreted by distinguished artists. To obtain your favourite records, register today: apply to one of the record stores, registration centres, or contact "Ha'aretz" direct, and register for your favourite 12" records at the bargain price of IL16.

PIA

Capital Investment
For Joint Account
Entrance Price
80¾%

P.O.B. 1234

OUR NEW BRANCH

HAIFA-AHUZA

14 Rehov Herzl

Opens Sunday, February 1

KUPATH MILWE "HAOLEH"

COOPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

Transfers from Germany and Austria
Foreign Currency Accounts
Capital Investment / All Banking Services

CARGO SHIPS
"EL-YAM" LTD.

Herbs. 2 Honeycomb St. Tel. 68358/7 Tel-Aviv. 2 Pinsker St. Tel 24158/9

Winter Prices Crash

By ESTHER ALTMAN

WHEN the seasonal sales start in the capital this week, Jerusalemites will find themselves in a very fortunate position. Having had little cold weather till now, many have postponed buying their winter clothes. Now they will be able to buy them at prices that will satisfy even the shrewdest purchaser — and, who knows, with what seem to be changing weather conditions the world over, Israel's winter may only now be beginning.

The goods going on sale in Jerusalem's main shops are exceptionally low-priced. At the same time, as the proprietress of one of the leading fashion stores put it, they are of excellent quality and in the highest style. Everything in winter fashions is to be reduced by 10, 20 and 30 per cent. This will include winter coats, woollen dresses, jersey suits, sweaters, skirts, dressing gowns, raincoats with matching hats, all offered in the most attractive colours and combinations of colours and in the very latest fashion. With care, one can buy a suit and an additional contrasting skirt and sweater or jacket, and be able to "ring the changes" so as to make one's wardrobe seem to hold much more than it actually does, and at half the cost. You will be able to wear woollen dresses in pastel colours, as fresh and lovely as early flowers, well into the spring, discarding the matching top coat or contrasting jacket as the weather brightens.

What to Wear

One store is offering individual items at a reduction of as much as 50 per cent. Here again, that extra delightfully soft sweater, gay plaid skirt or odd pair of tapered slacks will make all the difference in rounding out the daily "what to wear" plan, and this at a low cost. The same store is offering fur felt hats at a low, low figure, and these will be delightfully matched with a pastel-coloured top or half coat.

A very gay addition this year are the bright and colourful umbrellas. In discussing this item under "accessories to women's wear," a very attractive young man — a Sabra, and certainly not a salesman — told me, "These gay umbrellas, with their dainty handles, definitely add charm to what a woman is wearing." Chosen with an eye to raincoat and top boots, they should invoke many a sigh of admiration. These fur-lined boots, in colours to suit everyone's taste, are also available at low, low cost and really are a bargain — for boots of this type can be worn year after year. They are in the very latest fashion compared with winter boots being worn abroad, and are perfect for cold, wet weather, whether you wait in bus queues, go shopping or call on friends in the evening.

Woolly Slippers

Warm winter slippers, another attraction during the sales, are really lovely in their pretty pastel colours and soft lambswool linings. At their reduced prices, one can afford to have a pair for every day. Every type of shoe — from the dainty pointed toe and slender heel to sturdy walking shoes — is up for sale. Men's and children's footwear too will be available — leather boots, laced shoes, moccasins, slippers and rubber boots — the entire family can be re-shod at greatly reduced cost.

Men's and children's clothing stores are also giving the same generous reductions, and the choice is endless — shirts, sweaters, dressing gowns, ties, underwear. Now is the time to buy for current wear, for putting away for a later date — even for gifts. Charming and useful presents can be bought now and brought out with great success on birthdays and every kind of anniversary, and the saving will be well worth the effort.

Some household goods, too, will have their prices marked down during this period, and householders out on a shopping spree might do well to turn in to these departments. After all, when winter comes, so inevitably comes spring — and Passover.

Early birds check on bargains at the O.B.G. in Tel Aviv. This firm promises real reductions at their shops in the three towns.

Buyers' Sale in Haifa

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER

HAIFA'S decorators were busy this week dressing Herzl Street and Central Carmel shopwindows for the End of Season Sale in the clothing trade, which starts on Sunday. The merchants promise that this time the sale will be the best, from the point of view of the customer, for many years. They explain that the unusual mild and dry winter has in fact deprived them of a "season" that is now ending. "Retail sales of winter clothing have been 30 per cent lower than last year," Mr. Ze'ev. Katz, the secretary of the General Merchants' Association in Haifa, told us. Raincoats fared worst of all, with a drop of about 50 per cent, he said, while the sale of jackets was down by 30 per cent. As a result the shopkeepers are short of cash for their summer orders and must make a supreme effort to clear their shelves of winter goods.

With the fashion industry now geared for the export market, next year's models will be completely new, outdating those of the past season. Customers may expect bona fide reductions of up to 25 per cent on fashion goods, which is the maximum the shopkeepers can afford. Much greater cuts will be made on more outdated articles, which merchants will try to move at any price, even more so this year than is usual. There will be genuine bargains because the success of the sale will determine the orders for summer goods. Only if the sales bring in the money they didn't earn during the "season," can Haifa expect new styles in summer clothing.

Yet, judging from a look around the shops which were already decorating their sales windows at the beginning of the week, some merchants appear still to be under the illusion that rubbish and shabby goods can be palmed off again this year.

In the shoe trade, the merchant's have decided to hold off the sale for several weeks. But kitchen ware and china shops intend to hold a sale of Made in Israel goods, at reductions of about 15 per cent simultaneously with the clothing sale.

One wholesaler has already tried to steal a march on the kitchenware retail shops by opening a brand new shop, with a sale offering the goods at almost wholesale prices. The Merchants' Association took immediate action to protect its members, and warned suppliers not to supply this shop. As a result, it is expected that the sale will be very shortlived. The shop, which was rented for the purpose, will probably close down again. But in order to protect their interests against this competition they consider unfair, the member shops have already come out with reduced prices on 20 plastic kitchen articles. They will now follow up with the Made in Israel Sale.

Textile Sales for First Time in Tel Aviv

By DIANA LERNER

WHAT if winter had not come at all? says a spokesman of the National Merchants' Association in explaining that it was impossible to postpone the end-of-season sale announced for February 1. This year's sale, he deplores, will coincide with the beginning of normal winter buying instead of following it. The Association's Fashion Department has approximately 500 stores participating in the winter-end sale, including shops for men's and women's clothing, lingerie and shoes.

Textile stores in Tel Aviv, selling material for dresses, drapery and bedspreads, will join the countrywide sale for the first time. Rug and carpet dealers are also expected to participate. For these, some of whom specialise exclusively in expensive imported rugs, business has been particularly slow because during the past few seasons local rug manufacture has drawn closer to the styles of the popular, Italian and Belgian makes, which are cheaper than Persian rugs. Yemenite rugs are also very much in vogue, according to Mr. A. Murradoff, a veteran rug dealer.

With prices reduced more than usual, it may still be possible for clothing merchants to realise cash for the repayment of goods bought on credit. Despite losses sustained, there will still be enthusiastic buying, most of the merchants agree, because of the abundance of bargains offered. Besides, Mr. Barzilai of the Merchants Association points out, many people are in the habit of making do for most of the season with last year's garments and waiting for the sale.

Iwanir's on Allenby and Dizengoff Roads promises at least 20 per cent off every price in the store, with a good many of the items, particularly specialty numbers, to be sold one-third cheaper than during season. Odd sizes and styles will of course go first at greatly reduced prices, as will hard-to-sell things. Tourists, already entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent if paying in foreign currency, will be at a still greater advantage.

Fashions for Men

In men's wear, despite the slack season, there has been the usual slow but steady interest in neckties and socks. With Israel men becoming a little more fashion-conscious, they have become less indifferent even about socks, going in for attractive designs and matching colour combinations. The darker ties are popular, and sportswear fashions show the flannel or suede waistcoat replacing the wool sweater in many cases.

Bachar, one of the main shirt and sweater stores on Mograbi, reports that it will go "as low as the market will bear" so that it can stock afresh next season. No one, reports Bachar's manager, wants to hang on to old stock, especially in sweaters, which are a matter of style and not warmth as in days gone by.

Madim, which has charge accounts for "cash-poor, credit-worthy" Israelis, has no complaints about the season, bad as it may have been for furriers and dealers in winter coats and rainwear, mainly because the firm sells light winter clothing, which has sold as well as ever. Specialty shops and sports-goods stores have been unaffected by the warm winter. The attitude of most of the merchants is to clear out as much as possible of this year's fashions.

The sale at Rosenblum's, Jerusalem, appears promising with all their stock of suits, coats and raincoats marked down.

Photo by Meyerovitz

Israel Scientists 'Taste' Ethiopia

First Expedition Opened Scientific Cooperation

"NO, it was not very tropical as most people understand the word," said Prof. Theodor, when asked to report on the Israel expedition which returned recently from Ethiopia. "We did not see big game, there wasn't much forest, and most of the time it was cold in the highlands, 2,000-3,000 metres up and we went dressed as though we were in Jerusalem in winter." This was in sharp contrast to the stifling heat in the coastal strip which can be reached from Asmara, in a drive of two or three hours down hairpin bends and serpentines.

After spending two months in Ethiopia and Eritrea, mostly in the highlands but also in the coastal desert belt, the team came back to Eilat with a cargo of crates packed with tropical birds, living rodents, insects and plants — enough, said Prof. Theodor, for a year's study.

The team included Dr. H. Mendelsohn and Mr. A. Zahavi, ornithologists at the Department of Zoology of Tel Aviv University, Mr. L. Fischelsohn, entomologist at the Department, Mr. J. Hoofien, who collected reptiles, and Mr. N. Tadmor, botanist and zoologist, as well as a taxidermist-hunter and a mechanic.

Flora and Fauna

The mission travelled by ship from Eilat to Djibouti, capital of French Somaliland. During the sea voyage, they observed birds on their southward migration — owls, nightjars and swallows flying alongside the ship and resting on it when exhausted. The scientists stayed a week in Djibouti, collecting desert flora and fauna, then proceeded by train inland to Diredawa, where two jeeps and some meat preserves were put at their disposal by the Incode Meat Co. After making the jeeps roadworthy they headed for Addis Abeba and established their base at Ghafarsa, about 20 km. from the Ethiopian capital. From there they made excursions to Southwest Ethiopia and visited the lakes in the Rift Valley.

"This was one of the highlights of the trip," Prof. Theodor declared, "and for most of us it was the first visit to a tropical forest." This was "secondary forest," with huge trees, 50 to 60 metres high, with dense undergrowth of lianas and broad-leaved plants, and, growing on the trees, orchids, unfortunately not in bloom, and epiphytic ferns. There were black and white Colobus monkeys, and beautiful birds, although not as many as in the savanna.

MISPLACED WELCOME

A piquant incident illustrating the part played by the Israel firm, Incode, in Eritrea's employment, occurred when the mission was in Diredawa. Incode has once had installations in the town but transferred them to Asmara some time ago. On the team's arrival in the town, the word soon spread that a group of Israelis had come to reopen the plant. The mission had great difficulty in convincing the former employees that this was not so, says Prof. Theodor.

Where the sun shone through, brightly coloured papilionid butterflies, and a great many not so striking but no less interesting insects flew. "Here, look at this fly for instance," said Prof. Theodor, placing a Diopsid under a microscope. Its eyes were on long stalks, like a snail's, with long spines sticking out from its thorax. "It's at least as tropical and weird as a giraffe." The forest the scientists visited is a remnant of the forest area from which coffee probably originated; it is one of the few places where coffee still grows wild today.

The team camped out in a clearing in the middle of the forest. They used no tents, as there was no rain, but of course they had mosquito nets, which were quite wet in the morning from the strong dew. There were minor discomforts, like driver ants, which bit viciously. "Look at this big one, that's a soldier, with its huge, square head and its long, pointed jaw."

Baboons in the Highlands

The highlands were no less interesting. The country around Addis Abeba is partly bare, partly planted with Eucalyptus, and huge, centuries-old trees forming a forest with an undergrowth of brightly flowering, tropical plants.

At 3,300 metres, at a pass near Debra Sina on the way from Addis Abeba to Asmara, the team saw herds of huge mountain baboons, G'eladas, which live only in the Ethiopian highlands above 3,000 m., and had a wonderful view eastward over the Danakil desert towards the sea.

Lower down, the mountains were covered with savannah, park land with flat-topped Acacias, like those in the Negev but much larger, and huge Ficus trees. Further down vegetation becomes gradually poorer until it degenerates into thorn scrub in parts of the Rift Valley and in the coastal desert.

The savannah was astonishingly rich zoologically. There were Hamadryas baboons, which pilfered the small plantations and were chased by children; there were huge tortoises and termite hills. The number and variety of colourful birds was fantastic. Scarlet and emerald-coloured bee eaters, yellow and black weaver birds, jewel-like sunbirds (we have only one variety here in Israel), glossy starlings of metallic blue, vultures and eagles, marabu storks and hornbills, parrots, green turacos with scarlet wings and little bright coloured finches. It was as if someone had opened the cages in a tropical bird house.

There was also much of interest on the seashore, e.g. among the mangroves at ebb tide, where mud skipper fish, Periophthalmus, spent most of their time out of the water, hopping about among the mangrove roots like frogs, their huge eyes bulging on top of their heads.

The team's health was good on the whole, except for two members who caught malaria at the beginning before precautions against it had become routine; some colds and some minor stomach troubles were probably due to the unfamiliar local diet. Most of Ethiopia outside the towns eats bread made from the seed of a grass, Eragrostis. This rather strongly soured pitta is called Injera. The usual food in the country (not in the towns) was "Wat," meat cooked with rather too much pepper for the team's taste, so that in the field they mostly lived on tinned food, supplemented occasionally by shooting game.

Until it arrived in Addis Abeba, the expedition had no guide and relied on letters of recommendation given by the local authorities. An Ethiopian official was provided at the capital by the Director-General of the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Game, Prof. F. Heske. He lived with the team throughout its stay in the country acting as interpreter, though there was hardly a village where someone did not know some Italian. Few Ethiopians outside the towns spoke French, and fewer English. The population was friendly and there was never the slightest difficulty in obtaining assistance.

Some of the plants brought here by the mission will go to the botanical garden of Tel Aviv University, the rest of the botanical collection, with samples of seeds, will go to the agricultural experimental station in Bet Dagon for study. The mission, which will publish a full report, hopes that this first Israel expedition to Ethiopia will be the beginning of further scientific cooperation between the two countries.

S.O.

Philips to Produce Missiles

PHILIPS, Holland's giant electrical combine, expects to become a prime producer of American combat missiles for the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Philips executives report that the concern "has long anticipated" a NATO missile role and "is equipped to begin production at once."

The U.S. has agreed to the production in Europe of the anti-aircraft Hawk missile, the air-to-air Sidewinder and other unspecified missiles. Philips contributed vastly to the Allied World War II weapons programme. This fact has been taken into account, according to NATO authorities, in the decision to award the Dutch firm a dominant NATO missile role.

In 1940, shortly before the Nazis moved in the British sent a destroyer to Holland to remove key Philips personnel. The Philips men evacuated brought out details of electronic devices destined to play important World War II roles. One was a new vacuum tube that became a vital component of radar. Another was a tube converting invisible infra-red radiation into a visible picture, a tube which became the heart of a gun-spotting apparatus.

Philips has manufacturing plants in 32 countries and 150,000 employees who produce $700m. worth of goods a year. At present the firm is working on very big contracts for NATO radar and other electronics equipment; some items are on the top secret list.

Swiss Transport Solve Problems

IN Switzerland, the very uneven configuration of the mountainous regions forces the engineers to have recourse, sometimes, to some extremely original methods for solving certain problems in respect of equipment and of transport. In this way, a helicopter has just been employed for laying a line for the transmission of electricity in the mountainous region of the Domleschg, in the Canton of Grisons. The helicopter, trailing a light but strong nylon cord, placed it on one pylon after another.

Afterwards, this nylon cord served to pull a metallic cable along the pylons, with the aid of which the conductor was finally put into position.

In another mountainous part, this time in Valais, a plastic conduit for drinking water has been installed in very difficult terrain, where the placing of a metal pipe would not only have been too costly, but even quite impossible in some places. For instance, in order to span a very steep gorge, a 325-metre plastic pipe made of one piece, was used. It had a diameter of 2.5 inches, was steel-plated in order to protect it from damages caused by lightning, and the constructors suspended it from a steel cable. As the transportation of this tube, made of Somoflex, presented some difficulties in certain places, it was simply rolled out and carried by the local children, each carrying no more than two or three kilos.

Italian's New Oil Plan

A new economic development scheme based on Middle Eastern oil is being worked out by Enrico Mattei, head of ENI, the Italian State oil concern, it is reported. Mattei has just concluded an agreement with Moscow to supply 8,000 tons of synthetic rubber from his Ravenna factory in exchange for about 800,000 tons of Russian oil. He reckons with increased exports of Soviet oil in the next years, in view of the high targets set for oil output under the USSR's current seven-year development plan (the 1965 figure is more than double that of 1958), and considers that expansion as a serious threat to the high-cost American oil industry but as potentially favourable to low-cost oil-producing countries. Mattei plans a drive to increase the rate of exploitation of the Arab oil fields, in spite of the present depressed state of the world oil market. Such a policy would leave the Americans high and dry and reduce the profit margins of the oil producers, but need not affect the aggregate profits (they could perhaps even expand) and the royalties paid to the Arab governments, while Europe could thus get her fuel cheaper. In order to overcome resistance to his plan, and to make sure that the Arab states do not carry it out single-handed by nationalizing the oil fields, Mattei proposes a comprehensive agreement between the Common Market (or the CEEC) and the Arab League and the establishment of an Arab Development Bank that would be financed by the oil revenues.

YOU DID NOT WAIT IN VAIN!

our Winter Sale started!

20%

Once again you get a real reduction of 20% on all ready made goods at all O.B.G. Shops in Tel Aviv, Jerusalem and Haifa.

Wide selection of Men's clothing and Raincoats for women from the largest stocks we have ever had.

OBG

JERUSALEM'S BIGGEST SEASONAL SALE AT H. SCHWARZ Kol Bo

UP TO 50% REDUCTIONS

SUNDAY FEBRUARY 1st, 1959 BEGINNING OF THE

End of Season Sale

Ladies' and Men's Clothing countrywide

כ"י תוצאות המחירים הנמוכות בישראל

Largest Selection of all musical instruments
Largest Selection of L.P. Records
First class service at
Saphir's Music Shop
Jerusalem — Tel. 61881
2 Rehov Ben Yehuda.

Himelfarb Hotel
Jerusalem's Family Hotel
Near the Offices of The Jerusalem Post
4 Rehov Hahavatzelet (Hassolel). Tel. 4075

Merkas
Cafe-Restaurant-Bar
under the management of Mr. S. Samir (formerly of King David Hotel)
★ European Cuisine.
★ Hungarian Dishes.
★ Evenings: Special Balkan Grill.
★ Excellent Service — Popular Prices
1 King George Ave., Jerusalem. Tel. 61021

THE LATEST IN HAIRSTYLING, PERMANENT WAVES and HAIRDYEING at
ALOIS STEINER's Hairdressing Salon
16 Princess Mary Avenue, Tel. 5217, Jerusalem.

Jerusalem Offers
Better Service
Better Quality
Better Business

Electric Shaver Service
A. KAUFMANN
Sansour Bldg., Room 111
Tel. 2326, Jerusalem.
Reliable repairs within 24 hours.

Learn to Dance
Hansi Reh Bretschneider
23 Rehov Uusishkin
Tel. 62269, Jerusalem.

MANON Ltd., Jerusalem
Sole Agent for
"CRYSTAL"
Washing Machines
5 Rehov Agrippas, Tel. 71155, near the Eden cinema.

HOUSES ORAH CARMI FLATS
SHOPS PLOTS
Required and offered:
1. FLATS to let and for sale.
2. FLATS—furnished and unfurnished, on monthly terms.
5 Beit Hama'alot, Tel. 3330. JERUSALEM

Hashikhlul Ltd.
10 Rehov Luntz, Jerusalem, Tel. 2363
Jerusalem Agents for Olivetti Typewriters Facit Calculators
★
For Sale and Hire

PHOTO BARAK
JERUSALEM, opp. G.P.O.
for SUPERIOR SERVICE in PHOTOGRAPHY

For Winter Nights

GANS
● WARM QUILTS
● WOOLLEN BLANKETS
● PILLOWS
GANS
6 Princess Mary Avenue, Jerusalem. Tel. 5107

SENSATIONAL
choice of the finest hand-made shoes from IL. 7.900 per pair: at our Seasonal
SALE
During the sale: 10% reduction on orders to measure
Beny
SHOES
74 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
27 Rehov Herzl, Haifa.

Our End of Season Sale
begins on Sunday, February 1, 1959
20% Reduction
Large choice of our well-known quality goods such as shirts, pyjamas, ties and other articles.
MIKO & CO.
70 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

Our End of Season Sale has never let you down —
THIS ONE TOPS THEM ALL!
MADIM HEMDENMATZ
Ladies' and Men's Fashion Store with large selection of original styles
56 Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv

Au Revoir to the Negishi Family

TEL AVIV TO TOKYO

By Diana Lerner

THE Japanese are part of the Ten Lost Tribes of Israel, Dr. Nishiyama, a Tokyo scientist visiting Israel, told us this month. This may or may now be so, but Japan's first Minister to this country, and his wife, certainly seem to have fitted into the stream of Israel life. Next week, the Negishis return to their homeland after a tour of duty during which they have brought a breath of Japanese charm and culture to the Israel scene.

While Mr. Kuniyoshi Negishi was busy with his duties at the legation, which deals mostly with promoting commercial and cultural ties between our two countries, his wife, Tetsuko, was quietly becoming one of the most popular of the wives in the diplomatic corps. Sensitive and with a lively intelligence, she always won new friends for herself and her people at diplomatic functions, and her quaint comments on everyday life were a source of sympathetic delight.

TETSUKO NEGISHI

Petite, alert Mrs. Negishi joined her husband here two and half years ago. She had never been out of her native land before. A graduate of the University of Tokyo, she learned English and some Hebrew while here. She speaks both with a soft cadence.

Israel is so lively, says Mrs. Negishi, expressing admiration for the energetic tempo and friendliness of the people. She regrets she could not stay on longer so as to learn more about the country, particularly the social welfare work which she spent many leisure hours studying, and which she wishes could be emulated in her country.

The Versatile Eggplant

Enjoying her role as housewife, Mrs. Negishi remarks on the unexpected variety of food to be found here throughout the year. She is intrigued, for example, by the range of recipes for preparing eggplant and its use with meat. In Japan, she says, the eggplant is seedless, smaller, softer and available only in season. Nor is it used as resourcefully as here. In Israel she has learned to eat raw fruit and vegetables, she says, attributing the sturdy physique and healthy appearance of Israel children to this factor. In general, she is impressed with the spirit of freedom among the children.

Between her household tasks, Mrs. Negishi has also found time to act as patroness of various philanthropic functions and to address small groups occasionally on the subject of life in Japan. "We are quite old fashioned by comparison," she admits. Mrs. Negishi herself dresses simply in European clothes she has purchased here, but wears the traditional kimono at all official functions. She recalls fondly the time she appeared at the Young Wiso Purim ball "masquerading" as a Chen officer.

Mrs. Rebecca Steff (President of WIZO) was quite surprised when I said "*Ast B'pan-Aluf*," she recalls. At the Anti-Tuberculosis League's Show of International Costumes, Mrs. Negishi was outstanding in her magnificent Japanese kimono.

She is looking forward to being back home again, and expects to pay frequent visits to the Israel legation in Tokyo where she will have personal friends. Her 11-year-old daughter, Heruko, known at the Tabita Elementary School in Jaffa and by her Ramat Gan friends as Aviva (a literal translation of Heruko which mean 'spring' in Japanese) will also have friends there with whom she can continue to speak Hebrew.

Aviva is a "real Sabra," her mother comments. She loves falafel and hummus and even counts in Hebrew the number of times she spins the hula hoop. A favourite everywhere, Aviva was enthralled to receive as a parting gift from Mrs. Golda Meir a Maskit hora dress with Yemenite embroidery, which she acknowledged in a letter written in her best Hebrew. It would remind her constantly of Israel, she wrote.

The Negishis also have a 15-year-old son who remained at home to continue his studies under the care of the Minister's father, an economics expert.

Brigitte Bardot in a scene from her new film "Babette Goes to War," in which she plays an agent for the Free French forces. When the film is premiered in Moscow, Brigitte intends to go there in person for the event. Express Photo

French Husbands Prefer Intelligence

By William Millinship

LOVE is still one of the fundamental preoccupations of the French people, and they take it seriously, despite a reputation to the contrary. This is the conclusion of an investigation just published under the title of "Love and the French" by Jean-Claude Ibert and Jérôme Charles.

The book is based on 200,000 answers to indiscreet questions to French men and women in all walks of life and all levels of society by a team of interviewers, who travelled all over the country on their quest.

The authors do not try to compete with Dr. Alfred Kinsey, but present an array of interesting statistical findings without putting too much emphasis on arithmetic. They discovered, for instance, that 90 per cent of French men and 96 per cent of French women have a precise recollection of their first love.

We learn that Frenchmen over the age of 20 put beauty well down on the list of qualities they seek in their partners. They prefer: intelligence, honesty, balance and gaiety.

Asked whether they thought love was possible outside their marriage, 73 per cent of the men and 56 per cent of the women answered yes, but many promised violence if their partners were ever proved unfaithful.

The working class interviewees showed the most violent reactions. The better educated were inclined to more subtle vengeance ("I'd deceive her with her best friend," and "I'd do the same as him and let him know"). A more reasonable reply was given by a secretary who said: "I'd go to the hairdresser, buy a new dress, and sweep him off his feet again."

Long Engagements

The section on engagements shows that French couples generally do not like the tradition but accept it for the sake of their families. The normal engagement period in France is six months. The most unpopular part of this period is meeting each other's relations, this duty being described as "archaeological promenades," "museum tours" or "history lessons."

The investigators discovered that parents were far more understanding about their children's first steps in love than the children believed. Fathers, however, tend to be more understanding than mothers.

The book is rich in direct quotations, one of the most striking being: "My most beautiful memory is of dancing with my husband the day we got divorced."

The investigators found, to their surprise, that the great majority of the people they questioned were delighted at the opportunity to expatiate on their experiences of love. And the authors of the book conclude that the French are romantically inclined after all.

Maths As a Language

By J. Bronowski

A WEEK ago the British Ministry of Education brought out a long and detailed pamphlet on "Teaching Mathematics in Secondary Schools." This is the first official publication on secondary school mathematics since 1912, and its appearance, after almost 50 years of silence, is therefore an important event. But the pamphlet is potentially much more than an incident of history. There is in it a change of tone, a new outlook, which could make it a turning-point in the teaching of mathematics.

The new tone is set by the Minister of Education in his opening sentences:

"We can be certain of one thing, that mathematics must be taught as a language. Power of expression in this language, and its ready application, cannot be cultivated too early; the techniques of the subject can await time and opportunity."

This way of presenting mathematics, as a language instead of a set of techniques, was first put forward consistently (so far as I know) in the essay which I contributed to the symposium, "The Quality of Education," in 1947. Let me explain what I wrote then and what the Minister's words imply.

Mathematics is the language in which we discuss those parts of the real world which can be described by numbers or by similar relations of order. This is a simple statement of what mathematics is, but it becomes profound when we understand that the nub of it lies in the word "language." For mathematics is a language in the most literal sense. Like every language, it has three branches: a grammar, a vocabulary for translating from and back into the real world—and, odd though that may seem, a poetry.

Grammar of Mathematics

The grammar of mathematics is the set of manipulations that we learn at school: addition and division, rule of three, brackets and indices and all the other do's and don'ts of the textbooks. That is, as in every language, the grammar tells us what we are not allowed to do with what we translate from the real world. But the sense lies in the translation, in the correspondence between mathematics and the world: it does not lie in the grammar.

The tragedy of mathematical teaching is that, by tradition, it is modelled on the teaching of the dead languages. Just as children are taught, not to speak Latin, but to avoid grammatical mistakes in it, so children are taught, not to speak the language of mathematics but to obey its grammatical rules. A mathematics lesson, a mathematical textbook, is still a long exercise in manipulation; and the meaning of what is being manipulated is simply neglected.

What is needed, then, is a deep change in the aim of mathematical teaching; the change of method will follow. The aim should be to speak the language, that is, to express naturally those aspects of the real world which can be described by number and order. It follows of itself that the right way to teach mathematics is, in essence, the direct method of teaching a living language. We need in mathematics the revolution which took place long ago in modern languages — the change from teaching the grammar to teaching the language directly by speaking it.

There are, of course, many obstacles to this way of teaching. The most powerful obstacle now, as the Ministry's pamphlet points out, is the conspiracy formed by a rigid examination syllabus, a textbook written to cover the syllabus and nothing else, and a teacher who dare not go outside the book.

Teachers Trapped

Meanwhile most teachers, particularly of young children, are still trapped in what the pamphlet rightly calls a vicious circle. They teach badly because they have been badly taught, and they make mathematics fearsome because they are themselves afraid of it. While the vicious circle persists, parents can do more to help their children than the school can. There are two things in particular that parents can do to make their children feel at home in the language of mathematics.

First, they can give their children a statistical sense. At every opportunity, they should work out with the child roughly how big this place is, how far that place is, how many people there are here or there. The child should learn what size of answer to expect—and, more naturally as he looks for the rough size of the answer as naturally as he looks for the right word.

And second, by ignoring the school syllabus, parents can bring home to the child the fascination of numbers and shapes in themselves. This is the pleasure in the language for its own sake which, in mathematics as in other languages, is the poetry. Prime numbers and knots, conundrums and games—as poetry goes, they are only doggerel, but they are wonderful at making the language familiar. The best of all home lessons is for mother to buy a book of mathematical puzzles, and for father and child to tease them out together.

(Copyright)

Consulting Office For Haifa Consumers

Consultation on all matters concerning nutrition and economy.

Operating at the Exhibition Centre, Beit Hakranot, Haifa: Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, between 4-7 p.m. Consultation is free of charge.

An exhibition of Plastic Ware is also on view on the premises.

ISRAEL CONSUMERS' ASSOCIATION, Haifa, Phone 68252, P.O.B. 6153, in cooperation with the INSTITUTE FOR INDUSTRIAL DESIGN AND THE NUTRITION DEPARTMENT (Ministry of Education).

Sponsored by: FRIEDMAN, JERUSALEM.

Yes, darling, I know: "Tayadent" toothpaste makes your teeth shine and gleam and what's more, it has a wonderful flavour. But don't eat it, all the same!

"Tayadent" with "Hygleam" for whiter, brighter teeth.

mr. & mrs. The Answer About Tiles

TWO weeks ago we included in this column an appeal from a reader who was having trouble cleaning her floor tiles. We now have the following information to give her, and any other housewife reader who is suffering from the same problem:

The tiles should be washed with shavings of yellow soap and hot water, and if necessary scrubbed with a scouring agent. A little washing soda can be added to the water if the tiles are very dirty. Work over a small area at a time, the important thing being to rinse and dry the tiles thoroughly. Don't leave the floor wet after washing or rinsing. After drying, the tiles can be polished with a little furniture polish or cream, and then rubbed up with a soft duster tied over a mop or broom head. The polishing prevents dust and dirt from penetration into the tiles, and is an aid in keeping them clean.

Hats off! While on the subject of floor cleaning, we see that the shops are now selling a splendid new floor cloth — which is reinforced in the centre. The manufacturer who thought up that idea deserves a prise; It always annoyed us to see our floor cloths worn into holes in the middle (where all the rubbing takes place), while the outer edges were still as good as new. Incidentally, the same firm is putting out a reinforced bath mat which comes in four shades — blue, pink, yellow, green — and would look well in anyone's bathroom.

Cold and wet weather tips: If you wear eyeglasses, moisten the tips of the fingers and rub them over a cake of soap before going from a cold place into a warm one, then rub them over both sides of the lens and polish as usual. This will prevent moisture from settling on your glasses. Only one application every day or two is necessary. Cold cream or vaseline can also be used instead of soap.

Automobile cushions: If your leather cushions have had a wetting in the latest sharp showers, rub linseed oil into them and then wipe well.

Windshields: Keep your windshield free from rain or sleet by applying the following solution with cheesecloth or gauze: one ounce of water, two ounces of glycerine, one-eighth ounce of salt. This will prevent rain or sleet from sticking to the glass and interfering with vision. Alternatively: a cup of vinegar poured over the outside of the windshield, letting the vinegar run down from top to bottom.

Remove Dampness: To remove dampness in rooms, place blocks of camphor in all corners and on shelves, etc. Replace camphor as it evaporates.

Very Special Orange Delights

By Molly Bar-David

WE drove out to our grove the other day and had a thrilling view of the orchards laden with ripe fruit. Our Jaffas — the best oranges in all the world — are, it seems to me, finer than ever this year. However, since this is a point I'm convinced of by February of every year, let's just leave that argument and try out some of the superdishes using oranges. Last year, in Paris, the finest restaurant in the city had a Jaffa Citrus luncheon to boost carton packaging for oranges and some of the dishes they served — like the flaming Orange Baba and the Duckling in Orange Sauce—will go down in the gastronomic history of that epicurean capital. Our patron was the President of the World Gastronomic Society. Anyway, try some of the treats of that day in your own kitchen. Incidentally, with chicken so cheap now, you can use that bird instead of a young duck if you wish — it is equally delicious — in the following recipe:

Duckling or Chicken With Orange Sauce

Fill the cavity of a medium-sized duck or chicken with a peeled orange cut in two. Roast in the usual manner. When the duck is done, remove the fat from the saucepan and add half a cup of boiling water to remove any juices in the pan. Put the fat and juices into a small pot. Add a cup of orange juice, half a cup white wine, and the zest of one orange which has been parboiled 15 minutes and finely chopped. Remove orange from cavity of duck. Chop it and add to the sauce. Thicken with a table-spoonful of cornflour dissolved in one tablespoonful of melted margarine. Cook for two or three minutes and serve as gravy to the duck.

Orange Babe

25 grams fresh yeast, ¼ cup warm milk, 2¼ cups flour, ¼ cup margarine.

Sauce: ½ cup sugar, ¾ cup orange juice, 3 tbsps. rum or brandy.

3 tbsps. sugar, ¼ tsp. salt, 1 tsp. orange rind, grated, 3 eggs.

Dissolve yeast in warm milk and add a quarter of a cup of flour. Cover with a warm cloth and allow to rise in a warm place until light. Cream margarine with sugar, rind and salt. Beat in eggs one by one, then mix in flour slowly and add yeast sponge when ready. When all is mixed, beat well and pour into a wonser pot. Set in warm place and allow dough to double in bulk before baking. When ready, bake in a moderate oven for about three quarters of an hour. While this is baking prepare the following sauce: combine sugar and juice and bring it to a boil. Remove from fire and add the rum or brandy. Prick bottom of cake with fork. Set cake into dish with the sauce and allow it to be absorbed. When serving this cake you can pour more brandy over it and set it alight, but this is only for effect. It tastes heavenly even if you don't light it.

Honeyed Orange Muffins

2 eggs, ½ cup milk or orange juice, ¼ cup melted margarine, 1½ cups flour, ¼ cup sugar, 2 tsps. baking powder, ¼ tsp. baking soda, ¼ tsp. salt, 2½ tsps. honey, 2½ thin slices unpeeled small orange.

Beat eggs slightly with fork and stir in milk (or juice) and fat. Sift together and add flour, sugar, baking powder, baking soda and salt. Place in bottom of each greased muffin tin 1 tsp. honey, then a slice of orange (cut across). Pour a little butter on top. Bake and serve with orange slice upwards.

Orange Delight

This is a very festive cake or you can serve it as a special dessert. Split a sponge cake or other white cake (or better still, your favourite orange cake) into two or three layers. Fill with the following, and also top with the same delicious orange mixture. Here's how you prepare it:

Mix well in top of double boiler, three egg yolks, half a cup of sugar and the juice of a large orange (about half a cup). Cook over hot water, stirring constantly, until it thickens (about 15 minutes). Then stir in a tablespoonful of grated orange rind. Cool. Fold in a cup of cream, whipped stiff. Toss a few nuts into the filling if you wish.

My Shocking Salads

Every year I like to startle my readers with this salad combination — and every year new food fans are won over to the dish. This salad is especially good with lamb or roast fowl. Slice oranges very thin. Slice young onions very thin. Put the onion on top of the orange. Sprinkle with mint. Garnish with black olives. Serve with French dressing. It's good. Try it.

And here's a California favourite. Cut sectors of orange, grapefruit, avocado and lay them out alternately on lettuce leaves. Serve with mayonnaise. Really and truly most delicious.

Orange Economy Cake

Grease and flour a baking pan. Sift together two cups flour, one and a quarter cups sugar, two and a half teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a quarter of a teaspoonful of baking soda, a teaspoonful of salt. Add a third of a cup soft margarine, half a cup orange juice mixed with half a cup water. Beat vigorously and then add 1 whole egg mixed with 1 tsp. grated orange rind. Beat well. Pour into baking pan. When cool, frost with an orange icing, or filling.

• • •

Just one word to answer mail that came without addresses. SS of Tel Aviv wants to know how big a cup is. It is 16 tablespoonfuls (one tablespoonful is three teaspoonfuls). The normal waterglass which holds 200 cc. of liquid is the one-cup size.

Then "A Haifa Would-Be Fan" wants to know how to prepare Tuna *before* cooking. Just defrost it at room temperature, wipe it with a clean damp cloth, and then cook as you would any other fish. If the dish is a cooked (*not* fried) one, you can put it into the pan while still frozen and start to cook. Tuna is one of our most versatile fish and you can prepare it boiled, broiled, baked, braised, fried, grilled, steamed, simmered, stewed, in patties or as gefilte fish, like meat dishes (the dark flesh), or in fish salads. I've had it marinated in soy sauce, smoked like lakerda and even enjoyed it raw like herring. You can do almost anything with it, in sauces. While I usually only wipe the fish with a damp cloth, no harm is done if you give it a quick rinse before cooking. It seems to me that whatever you do with this fish (except overcooking) it always turns out to be a gourmet dish.

Selfrising Flour
THE HONEYCAKE that is a COMPLETE SUCCESS
3 glasses AKA selfrising flour
¼ glass sugar, ¼ glass oil
¼ glass AKA honey
¾ glass Lebenia or black coffee
Pinch of ginger, cinnamon, salt
1 egg
Beat the egg with sugar, honey and oil. Add spices, flour and liquid and bake in a greased pan for 40 minutes.
AKA Recipe No. 1.
AKA
AKA Selfrising Flour
YEHUDA FRAENKEL

AS TYPICALLY
Italian
as the leaning Tower of Pisa — Italy's world-famous landmark — so is Vita's delectable new, clear vegetable broth
VITA
"Minestrone" Vegetable Soup
spicy and rich in vitamins, with 10 selected finely cut garden vegetables among them celery, tomatoes, cabbage, potatoes, carrots, cauliflower and gumbo.
VITA
VEGETABLE Soup Mix
Kosher — Parve. 2-3 portions per Packet.

Kohava Fights Delinquency

By Mecubea Kaskin

A FIRST young woman of 32, with a ready smile and a "motherly" understanding of juvenile delinquents, is one of the best-known members of the Jerusalem police.

She is Mrs. Kohava Handler, the flamelet hat (corporal), who heads the capital's Juvenile Delinquents Department. The other two members of the Department are men — whom she outranks.

Formerly she was more at home on Jerusalem's streets, especially the grimy alleys in the slums bordering no-man's-land, than at police headquarters. Today, she still has not established more than a fleeting foothold at headquarters, but with the outbreak of delinquency among children of well-to-do families the entire city has become her beat.

This includes Rehavia, where in 1957 she and her Department broke up a gang of juvenile delinquents which specialised in stealing cars and their accessories. Another group of youngsters from comfortable home, this time in the Mekor Baruch Quarter, was broken up in 1957. This gang specialized in stealing radios, phonographs, records and electric appliances.

Coddled Lawbreakers

Kohava, as she is known to many of Jerusalem's children and adolescents, sums up the causes of planned lawbreaking among the children of comfortable families in one sentence:

"They are over-coddled by their parents." These gangs would never have come into existence, she believes, if the parents had taught their children to discipline themselves, to respect the rights of others and not to believe that they are above the law.

The other three groups broken up in 1957 came from the slum quarters. Their reasons for stealing are more understandable. They belong to "disintegrating" families. Many are social welfare cases, others bewildered by the swift transit from North Africa to modern Israel.

These gangs often broke into shops just to obtain cigarettes, and when they found money, they went to the shop around the corner to buy more cigarettes.

The market places, especially bustling Mahane Yehuda, are a favourite hunting ground for one-wolf delinquents. Women shoppers often walk between the stalls with their purses tossed carelessly into their open shopping baskets. It is a second's work to plunge in a hand to remove the purse and disappear in the throng.

Kohava actually patrols the markets as well as the slums. She knows hundreds of youngsters by sight — if not by name. Her photographic memory for connecting faces and specific types of crime has often led to arrests. Despite their adolescent approach to many problems, young offenders nearly always adopt a specific "trademark" in their way of committing their crimes.

When Kohava sees a boy or girl who was formerly dressed shabbily suddenly blossom out in new and grand clothes—without first obtaining a job—she begins to suspect them. Often this fact, unnoticed by anyone else except relatives and neighbours, leads ultimately to their arrest.

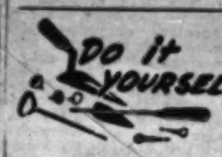
Kohava joined the force at the age of 16 when she finished the eighth grade (she has since got a secondary school diploma by studying in the evenings). After six months of working as a clerk, she asked to be transferred to the Criminal Investigation Department. In 1954 she began to work with children and adolescents. She took courses in interrogating delinquents—how to approach their problems, how to win their confidence, how to show that she is there more to help than to punish.

When she began to work with delinquents, she often discovered that she was no older than the girls that had been brought to the station, for a girl offender is considered a juvenile delinquent up to the age of 18, while boys cease to be juveniles at 16.

The youngest criminal Kohava ever had to deal with was a "ripe four-year-old." Children of nine or under, who have no criminal responsibility in law, are turned over to the Municipal Social Welfare Department. Older ones are sent to a home or turned over to the Probation Officer.

Juvenile delinquency is at a peak in Musrara now, while formerly it was the Zichron Yosef quarter. At one time the new Katamon quarters, which housed the immigrants from the Talpiot ma'abara, seemed destined to be the centre. But new housing for the immigrants, jobs, and a regained feeling of self-respect have had beneficial effects.

Kohava believes that razing Jerusalem's slums and moving the inhabitants into new quarters is the only way to put her out of a job.



FURNITURE joints that have worked loose and cannot be tightened by turning a screw can often be repaired by gluing with plastic glue (not synthetic glue) without undoing the joint.

Widen the crack in the joint as much as possible, possibly wedging in the point of a screwdriver. Then pour the glue around the joint, working it in with the finger, a piece of rag or a pointed tool. Joggle the joint a bit, allow the glue to work its way in as deeply no possible, they open up the joint again and work more glue into it as before. When you can get no more glue in, tighten the joint as much as possible by tying it around with string. An hour later it should be set; six hours later it can be sat upon.

If the joint has come apart entirely, clean all the surfaces carefully, removing dust and old glue. If the surface is very smooth, roughen it with a file. Apply glue liberally to all surfaces, allow to stand for a few minutes, then close up the joint and clamp it together. Glue that has spilled or gets squeezed out of the joints should be wiped off immediately with a moist rag.

Where dowels have worked lose, they should be replaced with new ones. Dowels that have broken off should be drilled out with a drill a few millimetres smaller than the diameter of the dowel, and the remainder dug out with a chisel of appropriate diameter.

The new dowel should be a tight fit in the hole (if too large, sandpaper it slightly). Its length should be about two millimetres less than the combined depths of the two holes. The ends should be slightly tapered, and a small groove should be scratched along its entire length, so that it does not act as a "piston" compressing all the glue into one end.

Dip the dowel itself in glue, pour glue liberally into both holes and drive the dowel into one hole. Then tap the doweled piece into the piece with the hole, using a wooden mallet, with a few thicknesses of cloth underneath it so that it does not mar the finish of the furniture.

HANDYMAN

Another Cafe in a Kibbutz

New Look for 'Kumsitz'

By Zvi Seifer

ONE of Israel's newest cafés opened recently. With gold and black-covered foam-rubber seats, plastic-topped tables, wooden-panelled walls and red stuccoed ceiling, it would do credit to Rehov Dizengoff or Mount Carmel. But this café is located in the basement of the library building at Kibbutz Afikim in the Jordan Valley. Those, often themselves not ascetics, who advocate asceticism for the kibbutzim, would undoubtedly object; but the café is a welcome addition to the maturing kibbutz society.

Once upon a time, when the kibbutzim were younger and smaller, their members shared a closeness with each other that distinguished these collective societies. After work there was tea in the communal dining hall and evenings were often spent with most of the members sitting together in someone's room. (A recent visitor to Afikim, a young Danish boy who is currently living in one of the newer border kibbutzim, described life there, the intimacy and closeness binding the 40 members, with the enthusiasm and devotion of a *shaliah* 20 years ago. "In our kibbutz," he said, "we all get together in one room in the evening and sing, or just talk.")

But, as the kibbutz grew in size and diversity, the individual member's room replaced the dining room as a social centre — and the *kumsitz* of a small group supplanted the larger communal gathering. It became possible for somebody to live in a kibbutz and know only his co-workers and immediate neighbours well. The dining room, serving meals in several shifts to compensate for the increase in kibbutz members, tended to become a mere eating place.

Ideally, the café will change all this. Here is a place where members of the kibbutz, who ordinarily would not visit each other, can meet in a pleasant, casual atmosphere. The first such lounge was opened in Neot Mordecai in Galilee some years ago. The same week that the café opened at Afikim, Degania Bet also opened a lounge, and several other kibbutzim have indicated their intention of following suit.

Some people object to calling the lounge at Afikim a café. But the espresso machine installed on the bar, as a companion to the hot-water heater for tea, makes this appellation appropriate. Open from 8:30 to 11.30 four evenings a week — it is closed Friday nights in deference to the kibbutz *Kabalat Shabbat* programme, Saturday night when the kibbutz has its weekly general meeting, and Tuesday nights in deference to the Cinema Show — the Café provides one cup of espresso and unlimited tea to each member. There are magazines to read and chess to play. The regular Thursday night recorded concert sessions have been moved there from the children's dining room, with a substantial increase in attendance.

How to utilise the café to the best advantage is a matter of individual choice. Some members feel that they should not visit it more than two or three times a month, in order to keep it as something "different" to do. Others have already established the habit of dropping in for a cup of coffee or tea after a late committee meeting — and a few are already becoming known as café habitués. As we heard one old-timer say, "*Halutzut* was never like this!"

Haifa Takes Over Music Conservatoire

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Dunia-Weitzmann Music Conservatoire has transferred ownership of its building to the Haifa Municipality, which is to add another storey to it. The Conservatoire will contribute IL10,000 of the IL50,000 cost. A third floor is to be added later.

The Conservatoire was founded by Mrs. G. Dunia-Weitzmann in 1934. It then had 13 students and one full-time and one part-time teacher. Today, 54 teachers, several of them of international repute, give lessons to 500 students in every branch of music.

Noah was an Albino, Says U.K. Professor

DOCTOR'S NOTEBOOK

By Dr. Eliahu Yarom

ACCORDING to the Book of Enoch, the wife of Lamech, the son of Methuselah, "brought forth a child the flesh of which was white as snow and red as a rose; the hair of whose head was white like wool, and long; and whose eyes were beautiful." This combination of white hair and red and white skin is seen quite frequently even today in people who have no pigment in their skin. The absence of colour makes their eyes red and shining; they are called albinos. Was Noah then an albino? This question is posed by Professor Sorsby of London in a recent article in the "British Medical Journal" — and answered in the affirmative.

Albinism is hereditary but, according to Mendelian theory, recessive in character: that is, the tendency to albinism is present in a great many people but is suppressed by the existence of the normal 'dominant' characteristics. When two people who both have this recessive character marry, the odds are that one in four of their children will show up as an albino. The other children will appear to be normal but will still be capable of passing on the trait to their children. Thus if relatives marry, the chances of a recessive character showing up are much greater than otherwise, and, in fact, 40 per cent of albinos are the offspring of marriages of first cousins. Was then Noah the product of such a consanguineous marriage?

Sorsby quotes from one of the Dead Sea Scrolls, first thought to be the lost Book of Lamech but identified by Avigad and Yadin of the Hebrew University as a Genesis Apocryphon. The eighth and ninth lines of the fragment read: "Then Bat-Enosh, my wife spoke to me with vigour and with ... And she said O my brother and my Lord, remember ..." On the basis of this and a similar wording in line 13, Avigad and Yadin assert that Lamech and Bat-Enoch were brother and sister — a most extreme type of consanguineous marriage. On the other hand there is a passage in the Book of Jubilees which refers to Bat-Enoch as Lamech's first cousin. Thus in either case, Noah's parents were related and this requirement for his albinism is adequately fulfilled.

Sorsby does not take seriously the possibility that Noah inherited his albinism from a fallen angel. Such a supposition raises considerable genetic difficulties; either the angel would also have to be a carrier of the recessive gene or an albino himself. Besides, as he says, "It is not at all certain that albinism occurs in angels, other than seraphim. And clearly, fallen angels are no seraphim."

BRIDGE

By JERUBALEMITE

THE ONLY CHANCE

	S. A K Q 9 7 4 2 H. 6 D. A C. K J 9 3	
S. 6 H. K Q J 10 9 5 2 D. J 6 C. 8 6 2	W E S	S. J 10 8 3 H. 8 7 3 D. 9 5 4 C. A 5 4
	S. 5 H. A 4 D. K Q 10 8 7 3 2 C. Q 10 7	

THE above little thing is reported to have been played somewhere on the other side of the great lake. The bidding was:

West	North	East	South
3H	4S	—	5D
—	6S	Db	6NT
—	—	Db	all pass

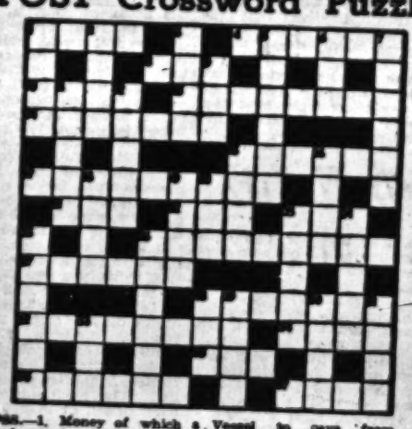
The contract was on ice against the lead of any suit but hearts; but West made a lucky strike when he refused to open spades for his partner and led the king of hearts.

South bluntly refused the trick. Any switch now would have resulted in a set; but West stubbornly stuck to his longueur.

And now things began to happen. South unblocked his suit by discarding dummy's disturbing diamond ace and, with a prayer on his lips, drew two rounds of diamonds. His brilliancy was rewarded; the jack dropped on the second round and paved the way for the five more diamond tricks in quick succession. Dummy of course let go of all his clubs — and the last diamond squeezed East in clubs and spades.

It sometimes does not pay to double.

POST Crossword Puzzle



ACROSS.—1. Money of which a hundred remains? 4. Is it made from goats milk? 8. Hurt with a pin? No. 10. At liberty. 12. Descriptive of nice clean jetsam? 14. Star post. 15. Thinkers. 17. Are they shockingly energetic? 21. It has its blade. 22. Beastly art form. 23. It has its holiday-making side. 26. Possibly alcoholic headgear. 27. They are of relative importance. 28. As a duck, it's more than half fat. 32. Possibly got there at the same time. 34. It's a bit of a shame. 35 Talk too much about a horse? 36. The pigeons are outwardly hers. 37. Worker who belongs to a body?

DOWN.—1. Blow received in a scuffle? 2. Underground fighter. 3. A strange bird. 5. Attendants. 6. Just the man to spread the grass. 7. Meal for father when the rest are around? He ate with taste. 11. A Dior creation with sound possibilities. 12. Remember the last part. 15. Does she bet with Herbert's capital? 16. Just as outline. 18. Vessel to save from being broken? 19. Girl in the garden. 20. Organised horseplay. 23. Where to apply the hair-restorer. 24. Not a rum nautical term. 25. Take rudely. 26. Something to wash down the ambrosia! 28. Take me north, chaps. 29. Neighbour. 30. Does this opera help one? 31. Artificially coloured. 33. Sticky sweet.

LAST WEEK'S SOLUTION

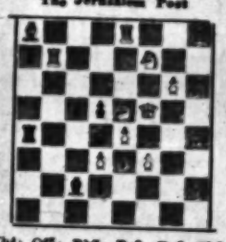
ACROSS.—1. Sotia. 4. Tickle. 8. Hot (dog). 10. Ahab. 12. Landsman. 14. Bullion (bull::lion). 15. Sauces. 17. Marked man. 21. Nos. 22. (f) Ros. 23. Bab (Bailads). 26. Tinder-box. 27. Turnip. 28. Royalty. 32. Full moon. 34. Kiss. 35. But. 36. Silent (films).

DOWN.—1. Stab. 2. Deal. 3. So-le(w). 5. Indian (club). 6. Kim. 7. Ernest. 9. (Black and) tand (storm). 16. Crab. 18. Rear. 19. Drip. 20. Rio. 22. Break. 24. Boots. 25. Stuffs. 26. Tin-man. 28. Rob. 29. On-U.S. 30. Life. 31. Yser. 33. Lil (Abner).

Chess

January 30, 1959

Problem No. 1213
Prof. J.R. Santiago,
Belo Horizonte
Specially Composed for
The Jerusalem Post



Kh4; Qf5; Rb7; Re6; Ba8, Bh8; Kte5, Kt7; Pd3, e4, f2, g6. (12)
K36; Ra4; Bc2; Pa7, c6, d2, d5. (7)

White mates in two

No. 1213 by the eminent Brazilian composer is a corrected version of a problem originally published in "Parallels 57" in 1957 — a brilliant example of the "activization" of the Black King, usually a passive spectator of the struggle raging around him. No. 1213 will be probably scorned by many solvers, being a highly sophisticated modern product illustrating active-passive interference between two pieces with the same motion (in the thematic tries). The key move should serve, however, as a certain compensation for addicts of the classic style.

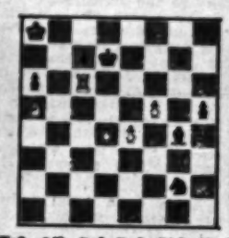
Professor J.R. Santiago of Brazil has sent the Israel Problemists' Association the sum of Cr.3500 to be given as a special prize in any contest selected for the purpose by the Association.

Solutions. Problem No. 1209 (Rehm): 1.Re8! Ra/b/c1 2.a/b/c4! R moves 3.Ra/b/c3! Re1 4.Ra/b/c1! 2.—Qg4 3.h:g4, 4.Kt:h2+; 1.Re8? Ra1 2.b4? Kb5! 3.Rb8 R:b8! 4.Kt:g3+? Qt5!—a masterly presentation of a very original and almost paradoxical idea. Problem No. 1210 (Visserman): 1.Rc8? Kt6:d4! 1.Rc1? Kt2:d4!, 1.Qg4! (Thr. 2.Qg5+) Rf7 2.Re8! Kt6:d4 3.Kte3x; 1.—Rg1 2.Rc1! Kt2:d4 3.Kte3x; 1.—B:f5 2.Qf4; 1.—h5 2.Q:g6.

Will Tall Retain the Title?

The big question of the 26th USSR championship is, of course, whether title-holder Tall will reign for a third term. At the end of the first half of the tournament he was meeting stiff competition, as the following scores-table shows: Tall 6½ (1), Spassky 6 (2), Talmanov and Lutikov 6 (1), Petrosyan 5 (3), Bronstein and Cholmov 5 (2), Furman 5, Korchnoi 4½ (2), Vasjukov 4½ (1), Averbach 4½, Geller 4 (3), Keres 4 (2), Juchtman 4 (1), Gufeld and Krogius 3½ (1), Nikitin 3 (2), Polugajevski 3 (1), Gurgenidze 2 (3), Neshmetdinov 2.

The USSR Women's Championship title is to be decided in a play-off match between co-winners Larisa Volpert (Leningrad) and Kira Zvorikina (Minsk), both of whom scored



Kh8; Qf8; Re6, Rg6; Bh5; Kta5; Pd4, e4, f5. (9)
Kd7; Rg1; Rg4; Kt:g6; Pa6, c7, g7, h5. (8)

White mates in two

14 points out of 20. Two of the youngest competitors, namely Jona Gaprindashvili (Georgia) and Tatjana Zatulovskaja (Azerbaijan), achieved an outstanding success by winning 3rd and 4th places (13½ pts. & 13½ pts.) respectively.

The 10th Israel Championship

Returning to reality (i.e. from far Tbilisi, better known as Tiflis), what of our own championship? Here is the latest report from "usually reliable sources": The quarter-finals (Jerusalem, Lasker, War Invalids, Haifa, Reti, Ramat Gan, Nahariya, Zahal, Hadera, Gat, Afikim, Herzliya and Kiryat-Shmona) will start, we are told, in the beginning of February. The "finish" deadline has been fixed already, however, and — believe it or not — it is all Fools' Day, April.

Zahal, faithful to its good old tradition of prompt and accurate action, will stage its forthcoming championship in Tel Aviv, and we take the liberty of disclosing a top military secret by making it known to all concerned that "Zero Hour" has been set for February 14. Winners of the semi-finals were (according to Pikudim): A. Batogover, Y. Morgoff, E. Varshavski, A. Helfgot, J. Aloni, B. Sheffi, J. Friedmann, M. Peiser, Azriel Tall, Y. Vishnjevski, M. Rom, P. Kamini, A. Zohar and Y. Tiktin. These will be joined by title-holder S. Shahar (Shajovich), H. Ben-Sinai and other seeded players. Full details (time, place, etc.) will be given in one of our coming columns.

Approaching our space limit, here are some brief items:

In the War Invalids' championship, Segal leads with 8 (1) pts. after the 10th round, closely followed by Markovitch and Ross 7 (3).

Post Office Workers (after 8 rounds): Shapira and Labunski 5½, Zilbiger (the "Black Horse" of the tournament) 5, Kirshnberg 4½, etc.

The Histadrut Team Champ. opened last week at Beit Tabori, whose hall, however, was dedicated to chess just for the opening night.

VISIT THE EXHIBITION OF
Na'aman China Tableware
at the
Z.O.A. House, Tel Aviv.
Open to the public from 10 a.m.-1 p.m., from 4-10 p.m.
Entrance free.

The Big Novelty
Bel TRIO

Liquid handcream in nylon sachet ready for use at tap

3 drops after dishwashing and laundry protect your hands
LUSBA, Genève

Just arrived
The latest Fashions in French Patterns
★
Largest Selection of Fashion MAGAZINES
Carnival 1959 at
Pattern Corner
94 Allenby Rd., Basement, Tel Aviv.

Seasonal Sale
KNITWEAR
KNITTED SUITS AND SWEATERS
BLOUSES
HOUSE DRESSES
SKIRTS
TANZMAN
19 Rehov Ben Yehuda, Jerusalem.

96.5%
of all votes in the Needles Section of the Public Poll for the best industrial product (sponsored by Yediot Aharonot) were given to
Osem Needles
This is the highest percentage any product drew in this poll. The Osem Company thanks all Israel housewives for their confidence, which is proof of the excellent quality of its products.
OSEM
אסם קו"ח - טוב עקיף

WE'RE OFF THE RATION
Now you can buy all the tasty
MATA Margarine
you need for spreading, cooking, frying and baking.
Enriched with Vitamins A & D
NO LIMIT...NO MORE WAITING
BUY MATA MARGARINE TODAY
מטע ביתר לצרכי מזון תל-אביב

QUICK — was awarded the Prize for the Best Washing Powder in the Public Poll sponsored by Yediot Aharonot, evaluated by the Institute of Applied Social Research. Under the kind Patronage of the Mayor, Mr. Haim Levanon.
"קויק"
עבה בתואר
אבקת הכביסה
המובחרת ביותר
לשנת 1959

I don't want to be a King
I just want to feel like one!

And you can, too when you use KINGS MEN
AFTER SHAVE LOTION
It makes you feel great! It's cooler, more refreshing... soothes better.
★
Produced by
Helena Curtis
KINGS MEN